The Weekly Post.

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PLUCK AND PRAYER.

There wa'n't any use o, fretting,
An' I told Obadiah so,
For ef we couldn't hold on things,
We'd jest got to let 'em go.
There were lots of folks that'd suffer
Along with the rest of us,
An' it didn't seem to be worth our while
To make such a dreffle fuss.

To be sure, the barn was 'most empty,
An' corn an' pertaters sca'ce,
An' not much of anything plenty an' cheap
But water—an' apple-sass.
But then—as I told Obadiah—
It wa'n't any use to groan,
For flesh an' blood couldn't stan' it; an' he
Was nothing but skin an' bone.

But laws! ef you'd only heerd him,
At any hour of the night,
A-prayin' out in that closet there,
'Twould have set you crazy quite.
I patched the knees of those trousers
With cloth that was noways thin,
But it seemed as of the pieces were out
As fast as I set 'em in.

To me he said mighty little
Of the thorny way we trod,
But at least a dozen times a day
He talked it over with God.
Down on his knees in that closet
The most of his time was passed,
For Obadiah knew how to pray
Much better than how to fast.

But I am that way contrairy
That ef things don't go jest right,
I feel like rollin' my sleeves up high
An' gittin' ready to fight,
An' the giants I slew that winter
I ain't going to talk about;
An' I didn't even complain to God,
Though I think that He found it out.

With the point of a cambric needle
I druv the wolf from the door,
For I knew that we needn't starve to death
Or be lazy because we were poor.
An' Obadiah he wondered,
An' kept me patching his knees,
An' thought it strange how the meal held out,
An' stranger we didn't freeze.

But I said to myself in whispers:
"God knows where His gift descends;
An' 'tisn't always that faith gits down
As far as the finger ends."
An' I wouldn't have no one reckon
My Obadiah a shirk,
For some, you know, have the gift to pray,
And others the gift to work.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

SLAVERY IN CHINA.

Ruthless Capture of Boys and Girls —The Cruel Fate of Rebels.

Infamous Markets of Hong Kong Appraising a Woman's Value.

(San Francisco Chronicle)

Male slaves in China are few compared with females. The former are descendants of rebels captured in war, while others, with the noblest self-sacrifice, have voluntarily sold themselves to perpetual bondage to save their parents and families from penury and death. The lot of state slaves, or captives of war, is often a very cruel one. Perhaps there is no instance in modern history of such vindictive barbarity and revolting cruelty and no incident which so effectually cancels the claims of the Chinese government to be regarded as a civilized power as the sentence passed four or five years ago upon the children of the Central Asian rebel chief, Yakoob Bey. Four boys, aged 14, 10, 6, and 5 years, respectively, for the simple crime of being the sons of their father, were doomed to emasculation, to be employed forever as eunuchs in the imperial seraglio or given as slaves to the brutal soldiers serving in Turkestan. In some parts of the empire male infants are captured by marauding robber bands, and when they are 14 or 15 years old are taken to towns black with Sodom and Gomorrah stains, where they are secretly sold for such damnable purposes that no respectable journal would think of describing.

Some horrible disclosures have lately been made of poor wretches kidnaped and sold to work in mines, where no other laborers would work. There they were ground down within an inch of their lives, never permitted to see the light of day lest they should make known their woes to their fellow men, and there lashed and beaten, where none could hear their groans and cries. Fortunately, their miserable condition has been brought to the notice of the imperial censors and the inhuman local magistrate, who had winked at and made capital out of those enormities, has been degraded and punished. Perhaps the most hideous cruelty is that described in the columns of a Chinese newspaper four or five years ago. The story is hardly credible, and is too sickening to linger over. The bald facts are these, that in some inland districts little boys are captured in infancy, their bodies are compressed, the head is allowed to grow at the expense of the body to abnormal proportions, and when the body has done growing it is released and exhibited in Chinese circuses as the latest importation from dwarf-land. It need hardly be said that many die under the process, while the majority become imbeciles.

Such instances of fiendish barbarity are happily rare, even in China, and the life of the ordinary male slave is seldom accompanied with those painful hardships and deprivations usually associated with Asiatic slavery. The humanitarian tenets of Buddhism, the dignity attached to the male sex in China, the fact that they are of the same race, and the thought ever present to the master's mind. "I, too, may come to this," have tended to eliminate the coarser and crueler concomitants of the Roman or of the late American type of slavery. Their novels, unlike "Uncle Tom's Cabin," give pictures of happy slave life, and it is not uncommon to read of masters taking their slaves into consultation or even making them their confidants. No instance is furnished in their history of any slave revolt, as in Greece and Rome, and the inference from this is that on the whole they are kindly treated. Male slaves are usually employed as agricultural laborers, or as household servants. When purchased they are made to feel their degradation by giving up the surname of their ancestors and taking that of their owner, or else being content with a nickname. He must always stand in his master's presence, must never sit on a chair and never carry an umbrella. He dare not wear shoes or any other clothes than the coarsest dark cotton dress. His sons can not be educated, and his daughters dare not bind their feet. He can not sue in the law courts or enjoy any civil privilege. Until affranchised he and his descendants are forever disqualified from competing at the State examinations, or holding the least official rank. Occasionally there are such remarkable exceptions as, for instance, the late viceroy of Szchuan province, who was once a slave at Fatshan.

Every master is bound by law to procure his slave a wife before he is 30 years of age, and no master would be willing to face the public censure that would follow the refusal of this right, or of effecting any sale that would involve the separation of his married slaves. The children, of course, belong to the master and are called by his name, but sometimes he will smuggle a child over his master's fence, where he is educated, grows up, and perhaps earn sufficient money to redeem his parents from bondage. In some cases slaves escape to distant lands, and it may be interesting to remark here that many of the California emigrants are said to be runaway slaves, who would never think of returning to their native villages until they had saved sufficient money to buy them out of their present vassalage to secret societies, and then to redeem themselves from the hands of their former owners.

Female domestic bond-servants are by far the most numerous class of Chinese slaves. In poor families where girls are numerous it is the custom, if they do not drown them when born, to sell them to wealthy families as domestic servants. The price paid, of course, depends upon the age, health, and personal appearance of the girl. The average price is from $30 to $50 each. The market for human flesh is dearer now, and a father may now get $100 for a good-looking girl 12 years old. Before the purchase is completed she is carefully examined to be sure she is free from leprous taint. Sometimes she is taken into a dark room, where a blue light is burned. If her face takes a reddish hue it is concluded that leprosy is latent in her blood. If she is healthy a contract is then executed, by which the purchaser is bound not to sell her for immoral purposes, undertaking to provide her with wholesome food and drink until she is 19 or 20, when he must find her a husband. Some agreements are so worded that the purchaser can do whatever he likes with her, in which case the price is doubled or trebled, and the girl at last finds herself a slave for immoral purposes.

It is one of the most pitiable sights in that land of misery and vice to see some 3-year-old little tot taken from its mother's arms by some withered opium sot and sold for a handful of dollars, to be brought up in some house of infame. Perhaps she is old enough to realize that her master's door has shut her out from her mother, brothers, and sisters forever. In some homes she finds herself as a house-servant far better off, animally considered, than she would have been at home. In rich families, where there are a half-dozen concubines, with their swarms of noisy brats, she will find perhaps some twenty or thirty slaves like herself, each of which is told off to attend to the wants of one or two porky infants. If she is bought at the age of 8 or 10 she will find herself made responsible for the safety of at least one of these bleareyed, puffy-faced infants. The child almost as heavy as herself, is strapped to her back, and in this position she jogs about all day, singing snatches of lullabies from Chinese "Mother Goose," occasionally shoveling large quantities of rice down the ever-hungry gaping throat, or hushing its squalling notes with reserve supplies of sugar-cane and bananas. When the slave girl is older she is perhaps employed as lady's maid, and will have to carry her mistress on on her back, or follow behind her sedan-chair.

If the wife is barren and the slave girl is healthy and good-looking, it is not unusual for the lady to request her lord to take the girl as his concubine and any children become the exclusive property of the first wife. If the master does not take the girl as his concubine before she is 20 years of age, he is bound by law to find her a husband, and when that husband pays for his slave bride she is once more a free woman. Some mistresses treat their slaves in the most brutal manner. An example occurred only last year in Canton. A hungry slave girl stole a morsel of meat from a cupboard. Her mistress discovered the theft, took a knife, cut a piece out of the girl's thigh, and forced her to cook it and eat it. Then she beat the poor creature till she died. The victim was only a slave girl and the matter was settled by paying a small fine. The writer remembers seeing a slave girl, dressed in the thinnest garment, with her hands tied behind her, publicly whipped through the streets of Canton till her clothes were sodden with blood, and all because she had stolen an article valued at 5 cents.

The worst form of slavery is that where girls, or even wives, are sold for immoral purposes. In cases of poverty, or where there is any suspicion of a wife's adultery, public opinion countenances the transaction. Many are kidnapped or decoyed away. Only last year a missionary in Canton heard one day a cry of "Kidnaper!" raised in the street he saw a sedan-chair hurrying along at full speed, borne by three men. He started in pursuit, and after a mile's chase he overtook it. The bearers dropped the chair and fled. Another man rushed out of the chair and made his escape, leaving behind him a fainting woman, whom the villain had gagged to hush her cries, and who was going to sell her in another town.

Many a bright-eyed little maiden, sitting on her mother's doorstep, has been suddenly seized and carried away to some remote part of the province, where she finds herself bought by a brothel-keeper. Her cries and expostulations are in vain, and she finally succumbs to a life of shame or takes poison to end her miserable life. The British colony of Hong Kong has still an unenviable notoriety as a market for this kind of commodity. On the crest of Victoria peak floats that flag upon which, as Englishmen boast, no slave can look without feeling free. Yet it waves over a colony which at this very moment affords a home for at least ten thousand slaves bought with hard cash, hundreds of whom are creatures ruthlessly torn from happy homes, doomed to spend their days in loathsome brothels in a servitude of the most hellish kind—worse than death. It is all very well to say that they can be free if they wish, when a hundred to one are kept ignorant of the laws of the place. It is all very well to say that every criminal session sees two or three convictions with heavy penalties. The thing is winked at and concealed by a venal police—not the foreign staff, which is generally an upright body of men, but by the native police, who alone are able to discover such outrages and who make fine capital out of the business, only making arrests when the bribe is insufficient.

PRESIDENTIAL HOROSCOPE.

The Stars Predict Victory for the Democratic Nominee.

(From the New York Mercury.)

"Hang out our banners on the outer walls!" The national Democratic committee has done well. In appointing the Democratic Convention to meet in Chicago on July 8 next, the first step in the march to an overwhelming victory at the polls in November has been made. Although in some respects the day is not exactly what may be termed "perfectly lovely," it is so immeasurably more favorable than June 3—the day on which the Republicans meet in the same city—that there can be but little doubt that the great party of moral ideas will meet its Waterloo this year, unless the Democrats, through party and factional discord, are grievously misled in the selection of their standard-bearer.

ON TUESDAY JULY 8 1884,

At twelve o'clock noon, when the gavel of Chairman Barnum, or his representative, falls to call the Convention to order, 12 degrees and 55 minutes of the cardinal, equinoctial and scientific sign Libra will occupy the ascendant in the East, with the benign planet Venus governing the ascendant, posted in the middle of the 10th house. Fifteen degrees of Cancer are in the mid-heaven, with the sun closely approaching the cusp of the tenth house, but being within it, inasmuch as on that day the clocks will be 4 minutes and 50 seconds fast. The moon, far removed from all the rest of the planets, is situated in the fourth house of the sign Capricorn. Neptune is in the eighth house in 22 degrees and 43 minutes of Taurus. Uranus is in the twelfth house in 24 degrees and 38 minutes of Virgo, with Mars on the cusp of the same house in 18 degrees and 36 minutes of the Virgin. Saturn is in the ninth house with Mercury, the former in 18 degrees of Gemini, the latter in 11 degrees and 30 minutes of Cancer. Jupiter is posted well within the tenth house in 9 degrees and 3 minutes of Leo.

THE SIGN OF THE SUN.

Venus, the lady of the ascendant, and the moon represents the nominee of the Convention. The planet, as has already been stated, is situated in the middle of the twelfth house, which represents the Government, the monarch of the Presidency; and at the date of the Convention Venus will have been retrograding for about three weeks. The moon is about two degrees from being in opposition to the planet, and has not long passed the opposition of the sun and the trine of Mars. The retrograde position of Venus and the unfavorable position of the moon will almost certainly lead to a factional fight, and more than likely the best and most available candidate will either decline the nomination or be defeated by tricky manipulation. But as the sun and Venus are approaching a conjunction which will occur on the 12th (Saturday,) and as Venus will be in conjunction with Mercury on the same day, the motto of the Convention ought to be "Festina lente,"

MAKE HASTE SLOWLY,

And defer the nomination till as near the end of the week as possible. The presence of Jupiter in the tenth house, although not strongly posited, will impart a certain seriousness and dignity to the general tone of the deliberations, which will help to quell the demonstrations of political dodgers and cranks.

IT IS ALSO A HOPEFUL OMEN

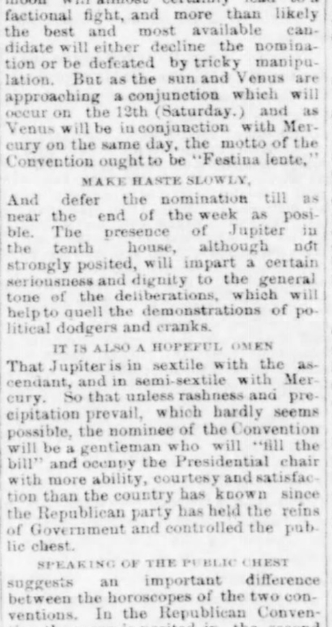
That Jupiter is in sextile with the ascendant, and in semi-sextile with Mercury. So that unless rashness and precipitation prevail, which hardly seems possible, the nominee of the Convention will be a gentleman who will "fill the bill" and occupy the Presidential chair with more ability, courtesy and satisfaction than the country has known since the Republican party has held the reins of Government and controlled the public chest.

SPEAKING OF THE PUBLIC CHEST

suggests an important difference between the horoscopes of the two conventions. In the Republican Convention the moon is posited in the second house, showing that whoever may be nominated abundant friends will be forthcoming. In the Democratic Convention Mars, lord of the second house, is posited on the cusp of the twelfth—the house of secret foes. Moreover, Mars is in bad square aspect with Saturn in the ninth house, showing that not only is there likely to be a paucity of the essential munitions of war, but there will be a corrupt misapplication of them.

DESPITE THESE DISADVANTAGES

The Democratic party will almost surely win next November. Victory can hardly fail to follow such a brilliant stellarium of planets as the following in mid-heaven on July 8, 1884, at 12 noon, at the time the Democratic Convention will be called to order.



THE long and severe winter had a very telling effect upon all domestic animals upon the farm and dairy. To overcome the waste of nature and restore your stock in money value, commence at once to feed *Schwarm's Horse and Cattle Powder*. If

THE PRESIDENCY.

A Diagnosis Showing Politicians Prefer Arthur, and Tilden Sides to Payne.

New York and Ohio to be the Great Battle Grounds, New York the Decisive One.

No Apprehension of Democratic Unity Being Destroyed by Tariff Agitation.

The New York *Herald* pursuing its plan of gathering the views of the leading New York editors on the Presidency, and having caged Mr. Reed of the *Tribune* and Mr. Dana of the *Sun*, next takes Mr. Pulitzer of the *World* in hand. There are some notable ideas presented, and this extract embodies suggestive truths:

"The great question of to-day is whether a change of administration is possible, not whether it is politic. It is not what is the will of the majority, but can that will be permanently disregarded and defied by the power of patronage and corruption. Privileged classes, with their interest in the Government in all its phases; growing corruption of the ballot box; the indifference of the partisan masses to the great principles underlying true self-government; the unholy alliance between plutocracy and an office-holding oligarchy have made great elections purchasable by corruption funds. But an election that is bought is really no election at all, or worse and a republic based upon purchased elections is only a republic in form, not in fact. This was shown in the inauguration of Hayes. The votes of thousands are bought like apples in New England. Vote-buying is an enormous evil, and there should be a league in every State or county where it is done to punish it. That is the great reform issue of the future. The question is not whether the people want a change of administration, but whether they can have a change if they want it ever so much; whether they are really able to dislodge the administration. The question is not whether the change is politic, but whether a change is possible. It is not a question as to whether the majority shall rule, but whether they can rule over a minority supported by patronage, the power of privileged classes and corporations interested in the continuance of the party now in power. There are men who have made millions out of legislation and buy lawmakers and judges as they buy steel rails. Washington has been a paradise of thieves."

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

After passing on the chances of Blaine, Logan and Edmunds for the nomination, Mr. Pulitzer declares the Republican Convention will be composed of practical and experienced politicians, and that Arthur will be the strongest man before it, and undoubtedly have the New York delegation. As to the suggestion of his lack of availability in Ohio it is said:

The Republicans cannot elect a President without New York and Ohio. The Democrats succeeded in 1876 without Ohio, and can do so again. The October election will carry enormous weight. To be sure, they elect a Secretary of State only, but the Presidency hangs on that test vote. Ohio is absolutely essential to the Republicans but not to the Democrats."

"But Arthur is supposed to be weak in Ohio, the home of Garfield?"

"The American people are the most forgetful, the most generous people on the face of the globe. The Garfield people will cry themselves hoarse for Arthur upon the stump precisely as Grant and Conkling and all the stalwart crew who went on the stump for Garfield, in 1880, shouted for Garfield, whom they knew to be insincere and corrupt. In the heat and fury of a campaign Republicans will vote for Arthur or for any other candidate who may be named."

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS AND PROBABILITIES.

Mr. Pulitzer says the biggest Democratic effort to carry the election will be required in Ohio and New York. "If we lose Ohio," he continues, "the Presidency still lies in New York. I think we can carry Ohio. Last year a majority of 15,000 was cast, in practically the largest poll and against disadvantage. With a prudent platform and a good candidate the Democrats may carry Ohio even in October." And about Mr. Dana's suggestion the Convention will nominate Tilden, and await his acceptance, the *World* editor says:

Mr. Dana likes to say odd things. He is a good man, weighing 200 pounds, but lacks 'staying power.' One day he is a charming man, but too fond of change. To-day he predicts this, to-morrow he predicts that. It is hardly fair to him to take one opinion, however bright it may be, in reference to Mr. Tilden, when a hundred times and over he has expressed the idea that it was folly and idiocy to think of Mr. Tilden for the Presidency."

"Which opinion do you accept?"

"The latter. Mr. Dana must know better than seriously to forward such an idea. He understands very well that Mr. Tilden is not a candidate, and I know it also."

"Why?"

"Mr. Tilden so said to me, and he is a man of truth and honor and doubtless said what he meant."

"When?"

"Not long ago."

"But, after all, suppose the Convention does act as Mr. Dana believes it will?"

SUPPOSE AND SUPPOSE.

"It would be the same old story of Horatio Seymour over again, who, said, you remember, that he would rather see himself in his coffin than be nominated again for the Presidency. You see what it would involve, in a recalling of the delegates after they had separated and gone to their homes."

"No, but the idea is that they should nominate Mr. Tilden and wait until he is heard from before further procedure."

"Oh, well that is hard to say. One thing is certain, the nomination will be made with special reference to Ohio and New York. They are the battle ground States. If Mr. Tilden should be nominated, it would be spiritual as it were for some one else, as in the case of Andrew Jackson, who declined a third term on the ground of age, but had his best friend, Van Buren, nominated."

PAYNE TILDEN'S PREFERENCE.

"In that event who would be Mr. Tilden's choice?"

"I think Mr. Payne. Thus far the prominent candidates are Flower and Cleveland in the East, Payne and McDonald in the West. I know that Mr. Tilden has always been strongly of the opinion that Payne was a very available man. In 1876 Mr. Tilden desired Payne to be upon the ticket with him instead of Hendricks, but that was impossible, and it is well known that in 1880, after Tilden's letter was read, the Tilden New York votes were cast for Payne, as against Hancock's nomination. It was then well known that Tilden was of the opinion that Ohio could have been carried in 1876 if the same effort had been made that was made that was made in Indiana. He thinks that Ohio can be carried now."

"Do you share this estimate of Mr. Payne?"

"It looks as if he would have commanding strength in the canvass, and availability. It is an undoubted fact he represents some ideas that are indispensable to Democratic success. He possesses the confidence of business people, who would see bond and security in his election that no injurious financial change could take place, while the rank and file of the Democratic masses would feel faith in one who they knew had voted straight for half a century."

MR. CONKLING INDORSES PAYNE.

"Is Mr. Payne a gentleman?"

"I hear he has the most unassuming, simple Democratic habits, intellect, charity and modesty. He is a good type of real social Democracy, with nothing of the money bag about him, except the bag. Mr. Conkling met Mr. Payne during the Congressional services, and speaking of him highly, said that he regarded him as a very strong man. He measured him in the Electoral Commission Committee, and regarded him as a very wise, patriotic, sagacious man."

"What do you think of Mr. McDonald?"

"McDonald is a good man and would make a good candidate, but he is not so strong on the tariff, as Payne is; besides that he is a lawyer, and a business man would be better."

"Then you recognize the tariff as a significant feature in this campaign?"

"Certainly I do. But I think the prohibition or temperance question will also play a most important part."

"Coming down to New York, what do you think of Mr. Cleveland?"

"He is a very good man, with elements of availability, and I should think he would run well. I think he is a candidate, but I do not know."

A GOOD WORD FOR FLOWER.

"And how about the other New York man, Mr. Flower?"

"Mr. Flower is an active, intelligent business man and banker, but I do not think the time has yet come, with all the power that money commands, when the Presidency will go to Wall street, or be given to any man whose chief claim is based solely on money. Nevertheless, I think Mr. Flower is a remarkably active person, full of politeness, who has developed extraordinary capacity to obtain favorable notices of the press."

"Have you anything to suggest in reference to the platform?"

"No; I believe a platform will be constructed which will be acceptable to the country."

"Do you seriously think the Democrats have any chance of success?"

"With wisdom and no mistakes I feel as confident of success and as certain of electing a Democratic President as I am of printing on the four new Hoe presses now being put in the *World* office 100,000 copies per diem before the campaign closes."

"Do you think the tariff row will hurt the Democracy?"

"It depends on Congress. It is much better that bad blood and blunders should come out now than later on, when it might work irreparable harm. After all, the dissensions in the party are greatly exaggerated. They are confined almost entirely to leaders and rivals. When the party is called to the polls it will cast a solid vote. The troubles and dissensions are among the officers—not among the men and masses, who are ever loyal to their party, patriotic to the core and vote in solid phalanx on election day regardless of preceding quarrels."

AN INHUMAN FATHER

Murders His Family, Fires the House and Then Shoots Himself.

WARRENTOWN, VA., March 4.—Of the terrible tragedy near Delaplaine, in this county, on Sunday, it seems the attention of the neighbors was called to the residence of John Glasscock by the appearance of his house being on fire. When they entered and the fire was extinguished the body of his wife, a son, aged seven, a baby, and a child between them, were found dead and weltering in blood from pistol shots, one each in the wife and second and third child, and three in the oldest boy. Shortly afterwards a shot was heard in the direction of the woods, a short distance off, and the body of John Glasscock himself was discovered. The conclusion reached was he murdered his family, reloaded his revolver, fired his house to conceal his crime, and then killed himself as soon as the extinguishment of the fire told him his crime was revealed. He was a son of Thomas Glasscock, who lives beyond the Fauquier line, London, but owns more land in Fauquier and pays more taxes in this county than any other one man. His wife was Miss Frazier, of London, and of a most respectable family. Glasscock was given to drink and it is believed he was crazed by liquor.

PRESIDENTIAL POPULARITY.

Opinion of a German Blacksmith Who Worked at the White House.

(Washington Letter in Cleveland Herald.)

The unreasoning and purely personal basis of the popularity of public men in America was curiously illustrated the other day by a conversation at which we assisted passively, with a German blacksmith, who is a character in his way.

"Yes," he said, "I work many times for de White House people. I've lifed here eighteen years, and I've worked for all of 'em, from old man Johnson down. Hayes, Garfield, an' Arthur, dere all d'one piece, no good. Hayes' vos temperance! Say, what you 'spose Hayes knew about beer when he never drank any? An' Garfield well, good enough, but stingy; mein Gott! but he was stingy! I do a job of work for him one time, and charge him dollar and a half. Says he: 'It's only worth fifty cent.' 'Vat, Mr. Bresident,' I say, 'aint my time vort anythin'?' I make a good job, my work don't never haf to come back, and I tell you, Mr. Bresident, if you don't pay for what you got, the next time you vant to be bresident you stay in Ohio.' But, Grant, ah, he was de man. He was de best bresident we efer had. He vas a man, he vas. One day he lost the key to his wine cellar; he always carry that key himself.'" Whereupon we were favored with a prodigidigious wink. 'Well, he lost him two, tree time, und I went up to make a new one. Says I: 'Mr. Bresident, you und your steward stand dere, so you see I touch noting.' Well, when I got through, says he: 'Well, w'at you take?' So I smell some jugs till I find some old rye, so I say 'dis;' und I tipped it up long time, und by und by he says: 'W hat, ain't you full yet?' Says I: 'Mr. Bresident, don'd you know a Dutchman never gets full?' Oh, he was a man, dot Grant. I votes for him efery time when I get a chance."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Ex-Governor Curtin on the Recent Floods—Story Illustrative of Andrew Johnson.

A Pleasant Incident in the Domestic History of the Packer Family.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In a conversation with ex-Governor Curtin a few days ago about the late floods, he said: "The tree theory would not do, to account for the suddenness of the rise in the rivers. The cutting of the timber may have a little to do with it, but there must be some change going on which we cannot account for. The great flood of 1832 came suddenly, and at that time very little timber had been cut along the headwaters of the Allegheny or the Susquehanna.

"The great pumpkin flood in 1810, so named because it was in pumpkin time, also came suddenly. Nearly every local data, and in my district much of the court testimony in regard to land settlements, or local references, were dated as so many years either before or after the pumpkin flood."

"The rivers now are broader than they were then. The Susquehanna is much wider, so is the Allegheny. Where is Smoky Island and the many other islands of that river which were visible and even occupied years ago? Yet with this increased width of channel the water gets higher almost every year. There must be something in the atmosphere. We may be getting back in creation to one of the periods similar to that wherein the icebergs picked up and pickeled the elephants."

"I saw," continued the Governor, "when I was in St. Petersburg, the bones of two elephants that had been chopped out of the ice near the North Pole. They had been so well preserved that when discovered, a few years ago, the dogs fed greedily on the flesh, and the great heaps of hair, whether the after death growth or not, I do not know, was a yard long and very coarse. The skeletons were enormous, no beast now living can compare with them in size of bones. How these supposed exclusively warm latitude animals were caught among the icebergs of the north is a mystery to me. The change by which they were caught must have been a sudden one. We may be approaching just some such a change."

ANDREW JOHNSON'S CHARACTERISTICS.

When Andrew Johnson was elected Governor of Tennessee, party feeling ran very high. Johnson was a Democrat and was opposed by the then dying Whig party and the lately organized and booming American or Know-Nothing party. A committee of three was appointed by the Legislature to attend to the arrangements for the inauguration. One of the Committee got sick, another went home and left the entire arrangement to Mr. Cavitt, a quiet member from the Paris district, who resembled in looks and actions the dignified James K. Polk. This, of itself, was almost enough to throw Johnson into a fit of passion, for he then seemed to consider roughness as certain surface indications of being a good Democrat. Cavitt was a Democrat, but one of the respectable class, as distinguished from the Davy Crocket crowd, to which Johnson had always paid attention. It was customary to open the inaugural ceremonies, and close them with prayer, and by different ministers. There was but one Democratic minister in Nashville, Dr. Baylers, and after securing him for the opening, Mr. Cavitt engaged another minister who was a Whig in politics, to close. Knowing Johnson's pecularities, and fearing a scene on the platform, Mr. Cavitt went to Johnson and told him of the arrangements.

"Leave the last prayer off," growled Johnson.

"Well, we can hardly do that," said Mr. Cavitt, it would be unusual.

"Then get another preacher," said Johnson.

"But I have searched Nashville over," said Mr. Cavitt, "and cannot find one."

"Then," said Johnson, slapping his fist down on the table, with his face a color that would do credit to a gobbler's gill's, "then postpone the inauguration."

After a moment's silence, Mr. Cavitt said they had selected Judge ——, a Whig, to swear him in, and he supposed that would also be objectionable, if the religious part of the program had not been suitable?

"Yes, sir," said Johnson, "you get a justice of the peace, a notary public or any Democrat empowered to administer an oath, Tennessee shall be without a Governor for two years before I will submit to this thing."

Judge Harris, a Democrat, of Memphis, happened in Nashville the day of the inauguration, and Cavitt secured him to administer the oath, and Jesse Ferguson, a Campbellite preacher, in bad standing with his church, but a Democrat, wound up the proceedings with prayer.

HARRY PACKER'S WEDDING.

The recent death of Harry Packer revives the memory of his good father, Judge Asa Packer, the simplicity of his life, the admirable ways in which he trod and his ever-to-be-remembered liberality. Both the Packer boys, Robert and Harry were treated like equals by their father and mother. In the little village where this good old man lived there was a summer hotel, which was patronized considerably during the season, young Harry Packer often taking his meals there. A young girl named Lockwood, the daughter of a very respectable citizen living near the village, came in to assist waiting on the table.

The frequency of Harry Packer's meals at the hotel attracted some attention, and his brother Robert, or "Bob," as he was familiarly and affectionately called by almost all who ever knew him, said one day before the father and Harry at the breakfast table, that Harry was sweet on a little girl down at the hotel, and that was the reason he did not come home to his means regularly. Harry colored up a little, and after they had finished their breakfast the old Judge seated himself on the front porch, which overlooks Mauch Chunk, and gives such a magnificent view of the Lehigh Valley, the moving boats and trains, which his own industry had created and brought together, the old gentleman said: "Harry who is this girl Robert refers to?"

"Miss Lockwood, father, the daughter of a man you know very well."

"Are you going to marry her Harry?" said the Judge.

"I have some notion of it, father," said Harry.

"Well, wait till I go down and see her," said the Judge, and picking up his old white hat and cane, the Judge quietly ambled down to the hotel and asked for Miss Lockwood. She innocently came in to the office of the hotel, with her dining-room apron on, and seated herself beside the Judge. Just what he said to her, or she to him will never be exactly known unless she tells it, but when the Judge came out he was smiling, and appeared mighty well pleased. He went home and found Harry still sitting on the porch where he had left him. By this time the Judge's face had resumed its usual grave but kind expression. "Well Harry," he said, "that is a very nice girl down there, but she has no money. We must raise her some. I will give some, mother will give some, Robert will give some, and your sisters, Mary and Mrs. Linderman, will each give some, and I guess she will feel more independent in getting married."

The old Judge put down his memoranda for fifty thousand dollars, the mother and the others for twenty-five thousand each, and this one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was placed in the bank to the exclusive and immediate credit of Miss Lockwood; the engagement was announced, the wedding-day fixed, the marriage took place, and Harry Packer got the girl he liked.

AMY.

M'GINNIS HANGED.

He Passed the Night Quietly and Died Without a Struggle.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—At 10:45 this morning John McGinnis, convicted of the murder of Mary Reed, his mother-in-law, was hanged in the corridor of the Moyamensing prison. The execution of the death sentence was carried out very quietly and as privately as the law would admit. McGinnis passed his last night on earth quietly sleeping most of the time. At six A. M. his spiritual advisers were admitted to his cell and religious exercises were kept up until the very last moment on the scaffold. At 10:20 o'clock Sheriff Kelly and his deputies marched to the condemned man's cell, and the Sheriff informed him that the hour for carrying out the dread mandate of the law had arrived. McGinnis' spiritual adviser, Father Masterson, announced that he was ready, and the pinioning of his arms was quickly done. The cap was placed on his head and the march to the gallows taken up, McGinnis being supported by his spiritual advisers. When the gallows were reached his legs were strapped together and the noose placed about his neck. The religious exercises at the trap were brief. At their conclusion the cap was drawn over his face. At a signal the drop fell and McGinnis had expiated with his life the crime of which he had been convicted.

HISTORY OF HIS CRIME.

The crime for which McGinnis was hung was the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Reed. McGinnis, who is about thirty-four years of age, some years ago married a women about nine years his junior. She has said that their first year of married life was "marked simply by an absence of cruelty." That the second brought them their first child, and then McGinnis began to be brutal. She said "He began to abuse me when he was drunk, but soon got so that he would strike, beat, and kick me as much when sober as when drunk. It seemed to make no difference. He almost starved me, and many days I had nothing to eat. My mother did not visit me much, for when we first went to housekeeping she came to help me get fixed up. She remained with me some time. She worked at washing and fixing the fringe on shawls. She gave me more money than her board was worth, but he said she was eating too much, and turned her into the street, and so she didn't come any more. Well, my mother came up once after he had kicked me, and it was thought best for me to go to her house with the children and stay until the storm had blown over."

Mrs McGinnis remained about two weeks with her mother, when she latter came up to her room and said that her husband was down-stairs and wanted her to come down. She did so, and there was just such a scene as might have been expected between a long-suffering woman and a brutal unreasoning man. It ended in his shooting her, but not fatally. When she fell, he turned on Mrs. Reed, who started to run from the house. McGinnis followed her firing three times at her, every shot taking effect, and she died almost instantly. He was promptly arrested, tried, convicted. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the judgment of the lower Court. The Board of Pardons was next appealed to, but no relief was obtained. Governor Pattison fixed the day of execution, but three days before the time set granted a respite until March 4, in order that McGinnis' sanity might be inquired into. A commission of experts was appointed, and all of these gentlemen, excepting Dr. Morton, certified to Governor Pattison that McGinnis was insane. Dr. Morton's minority report was very strong, and led the Governor to recall the commission, but the result was the same.

A COLORED MAN SWUNG OFF.

WEST POINT, MISS., March 4.—Jesse Stephens, colored, was hanged here to-day for the murder of an old negro named Perch Westbrook last July. An immense crowd, principally colored, witnessed the execution. On the scaffold Stephens said he had made his peace with God and was going straight home to Jesus. The trap was sprung at half-past one, the fall breaking the doomed man's neck.

No Marks.

Mr. T. M. Casad, editor of the Corydon, Iowa, *Times*, writes that his little girl burned her foot severely on a stove. One application of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-reliever, cured it completely, leaving no marks. By two applications of St. Jacobs Oil he cured himself of a torturing pain in the side.

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NATIONAL DANGERS, A WRECKED NAVY, WASTED MILLIONS.

The Senate is debating a bill with a great deal of warmth, providing for the construction of iron and steam vessels for the navy, and in the debate some interesting statements have been made as to the defenseless condition of our sea coast and lake defenses. There seems to be an agreement something should be done, but also a very decided distrust of the methods of the Navy Department. Mr. CHANDLER don't have the confidence of Congress or the country. He is a sharp and unscrupulous politician, and this constitutes his qualification to reconstruct the navy wrecked by that other sharp and corrupt politician, Secor ROBESON. It is natural and proper Congress should be loth to appropriate money.

In the American navy to-day there are only 31 serviceable vessels, carrying 386 guns, out of 92 vessels all told: and the guns the "serviceable vessels" are armed with, as a Senator said, compare with the improved guns of European navies "almost as a pop gun with a long range rifle." The navies of other leading nations of the world, according to a table read in the Senate, are constituted as follows, as regards armored ships, unarmored, and guns mounted:

	Armored.	Unarmored.	Guns.
England	61	186	1,861
France	38	159	1,241
Germany	27	26	471
Spain	5	41	464
Italy	18	22	311
Argentine Republic	4	28	124
Chili	3	10	63
Brazil	21	15	100

To emphasize these figures Senator BUTLER said the least valuable ship in the Italian navy is better than the best one in the American. But in addition these foreign nations are all the time busily engaged in building new armored ships and making guns abreast of the latest scientific discoveries, as to the strength of armor and the effectiveness of projectiles. A Senator, representing the Naval Committee, stated in the debate on Wednesday, that at this time the following cities of the United States can be bombarded by the most recent guns from positions which could be taken up by an enemy's vessels in spite of channel obstructions or our present defenses: Eastport, Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New Bedford, Newport, New Haven, New London, New York, Brooklyn, Norfolk, Beaufort, Wilmington, Charleston, Fernandina, Key West, Pensacola and Galveston. Further, said Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, in advocating the bill:

> The English will have in a few months a clear fourteen-foot channel lying within their own boundaries from the ocean to the great lakes, which will admit vessels of very respectable size and force to these waters, where we have but one small, old-type, unarmored steamer. This exposes our large cities on the lakes to the dangers of a bombardment. In three weeks without previous preparation England can throw a fleet of thirteen armor-clads on our coast, and four weeks ten more. Added to this would of course be a large number, probably forty unarmored vessels, and all of the steamers now engaged in the transatlantic trade. Armaments are provided for a large number of these at Halifax and Bermuda, so that they would not have to return to their home ports. These auxiliary cruisers would be more efficient for modern war purposes than two-thirds of our present naval vessels. During the late Egyptian campaign England withdrew seventy vessels from her carrying trade for war purposes without disturbing a single itinerary. In case of war with us the whole number of steamers of the trans-Atlantic trade would be available in addition.
>
> Germany, which twenty years ago had no navy to speak of, can to-day mobilize her whole force in eight days, and in three weeks could have a fleet of six powerful armor-clads off the port of New York. This force would be augmented by a goodly number of modern cruisers and the fine steamers of their trans-Atlantic and West India trade. France can oppose a force of government vessels equal to that of England to our defenseless coast; she would be inferior in auxiliary force.
>
> Italy, with her immense armor-clads, carrying the heaviest guns afloat, her swift cruisers and very respectable auxiliary force, would be very formidable.
>
> All the navies of Europe and many of those of South America and Asia are provided with first class torpedo-boats, which can and have made trans-Atlantic passages without assistance.

This is not a very comfortable showing. In our torpedo service we make some pretense of keeping up with foreign nations, but that is not costly, and is mainly experimental, for as fast as more destructive torpedoes are invented the same mechanical skill is invoked to protect the great armored vessels of other nations from the new dangers.

The bill pending in the Senate provides for the construction of seven steel vessels, one steel ram, one cruising torpdo boat and two harbor torpedo boats. The total amount called for by the bill is nearly five millions of dollars.

Still, with its past experience, it is no wonder that Congress is cautious about appropriating money. Since 1866, the year after the war closed, Congress has appropriated $386,000,000 to build up a navy with, besides all the old material sold after the war, which includes some six hundred vessels broken up or handed over to favorite contractors, representing millions and tens of millions more. In contrast with these expenditures of sixteen years, official documents show that from the foundation of the navy in 1791, until 1860, during which time we maintained a respectable navy, *all* the appropriations ever made to the Navy Department amounted to only $336,000,000. In other words we have given more money by nearly $50,000,000 since 1866, leaving out of the account the material sold, to build up a navy than we had given from the foundation of the Government to the year 1860. And what have we to show for it? Thirty-one serviceable vessels, the best of them inferior to the least valuable in other navies, and as for naval guns they compare as a pop-gun to a long range rifle.

Where has the money gone? Stolen by Republican rings, politicians and contractors, and largely diverted to carrying elections. Our navy yards, instead of being the nurseries of a new navy, have been prostituted to schemes of political jobbery. Is it any wonder Congress is slow about appropriating money? It had better wait until the rascals are turned out.

DOWN BRAKES.

The New York *World*, which did its best to promote the success of the MORRISON-CARLISLE coalition in the organization of the House, now whistles "down brakes" at Chairman MORRISON, and informs him that certain defeat awaits the Democratic party in New York and the Union, if it enters the Presidential canvass on any other tariff platform than the indorsing the principle of incidental protection to the great industrial interests of the country, as set forth in the platform of 1868, on which Governor SEYMOUR carried the Empire State against General GRANT.

There is undoubted good sense in the timely warning of the *World*, proving its hindsight to be much superior to its foresight. It gave all the aid it could to the success of the MORRISON-CARLISLE coalition, and to the defeat of Mr. RANDALL, who stood as the exponent of the principle of incidental protection and against a profitless and idiotic agitation of the tariff question at this time. Profitless and idiotic we repeat, because there was then, no more than there is now, the remotest probability that any change in the Tariff of 1883, such as MORRISON, CARLISLE and their confreres are fighting for, can become a law at this or the next session of Congress.

MORRISON and CARLISLE are more consistent than the *World*. They proclaimed their purpose in the Speaker-ship canvass, and the *World* gave them its support and fairly gloated over RANDALL'S defeat. But it at last realizes their suicidal policy, and seeks to get back on the RANDALL platform, which it now proclaims the essential of political salvation. The mischief has been largely done, however, and whether there is enough saving grace in the Democratic House to pluck the flower of safety from the nettle danger, is a question of the near future. The signs are favorable. The *World's* repentance of its folly last December, is an insignificant demonstration of a rapidly growing and predominating sentiment in the Democratic party. If the work was to do over again we don't think the Democracy of the House would commit the policy of the party to the Kentucky and Illinois gentlemen who now walk the quarter-deck. Their deposition is more probable than the success of their twin principles—the visionary idea of free trade and the eminently practical one of a few millions subsidy to the Bourbon distillers.

THE IDEAL PRESIDENT.

Commenting on WAYNE MACVEAGH'S ideal President, the New York *Sun* calls attention to the notable fact that Mr. GARFIELD'S Attorney General does not find among Republican statesmen, dead or alive, a single figure to match his ideal portraiture. He points to a Democrat as his only sample of a "strong, capable, aggressively honest man," most fit for so great a task:

> It is true that many Democrats rose in insurrection against both these bands of organized plunderers, the Tweed Ring in New York city and the Canal Ring in the State) and whatever else may be said of Mr. Tilden, it is to his lasting credit that he was courageous enough and capable enough to do better work in the overthrow and punishment of such men than has been permitted possibly to any other American citizen.

Governor TILDEN in his letter to the Cincinnati Convention renouncing the Presidential nomination four years ago, also gave his high ideal of the vast opportunities of the Presidential office for good, when in capable hands. These glowing words are worth reprinting now, that there is a general hunt in both parties for a fit candidate:

> "It was, I presume, the success of efforts, in which as a private citizen I had shared, to overthrow a corrupt combination then holding dominion in our metropolis, and to purify the judiciary which had become its tool, that induced the Democracy of the State, in 1874, to nominate me for Governor. * * * * * * *
>
> "The breaking of the Canal Ring, the better management of our public works, the large reduction of taxes, and other reforms accomplished during my administration, doubtless occasioned my nomination for the Presidency by the Democracy of the Union, in the hope that similar processes would be applied to the Federal Government. From the responsibilities of such an undertaking, appalling as it seemed to me, I did not feel at liberty to shrink. * * * * * * *
>
> "I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil.
>
> "The dignity of the Presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power for good to the country. I said four years ago in accepting nomination: 'Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.'
>
> "Such a work of renovation, after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies, to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life, is now, I fear, beyond my strength."

ABOUT GOV. TILDEN.

In the diversity of opinion about a candidate for President in the Democratic party, and the cropping out of issues on which the party is by no means a unit, and which seem to forecast discord in the Convention, and possibly a lack of united effort at the polls, it is not strange the wishes and hopes of the Democracy should again turn to Mr. TILDEN. It is certain he is not, and will not be a candidate in the sense of raising his hand to secure a nomination, and we do not believe he will reconsider his emphatic withdrawal of 1880, unless induced thereto by some overpowering sense of public duty. Of course he is in infirm health, but all accounts represent his mental powers clear and vigorous as ever. He is five years younger than GLADSTONE, six years younger than DISRAELI when he died, eleven years younger than JOHN QUINCY ADAMS when he died in the capitol, ten years younger than M. THIERS when he died, four years younger than the late Judge BLACK at the time of his death, of the same age of Mr. BUCHANAN when he completed his Presidential term, and of General JACKSON when he had finished his eight years in the White House. While to a younger man of inferior capacity—like President ARTHUR, lacking experience and of great indecision of character—the Presidency is a mighty burthen in its varied and weighty responsibilities—to a trained statesman of great natural powers, with well matured convictions, quick to understand and prompt to act—its duties would not be a tenth part so exacting or such a drain on his mental or physical vitality. He would be prepared for them by a long life devoted to the thoughful consideration of precisely the questions that would confront him in office.

Of course all this goes to the argument why Mr. TILDEN should be a candidate, but on the other hand we have his emphatic negative. Mr. DANA, of the *Sun*, interviewed by the N. Y. *Herald*, seems to be of the opinion the Democratic National Convention will put on Mr. TILDEN the responsibility of again declining, or accepting under circumstances not contemplated when he withdrew his name from the Cincinnati Convention in 1880. This is from the interview in question:

> "Who was right about Tilden, you or those who insisted he meant to have the nomination?"
>
> "I was right and they were wrong."
>
> "How is he?"
>
> "He is very well for him, I believe, though I have not seen him for some time."
>
> "There is no doubt that his nomination would please thousands of Democrats. Do you oppose it, and if so, why?"
>
> "No, I do not oppose it. I have never opposed it. I have said that he would not take it, but it is surprising how the people in all parts of the country are insisting upon the old ticket. This feeling has been much strengthened by the rumpus about the tariff. Everybody feels that if Mr. Tilden could be nominated, the tariff business would be pushed by such a nomination into the obscurity proper to theoretical abstractions. As the case now stands nothing seems to me more probable than that the Democratic Convention will nominate Mr. Tilden and wait for his reply before proceeding any further."
>
> "Where will be the battle ground?"
>
> "The battle ground will be New York, and as New York goes so the election will go."

Unfortunately, the *Sun* of the day of the interview, declares the Democracy might as well attempt to summon JEFFERSON from his grave, as TILDEN from his retirement.

In this connection, the declaration of Mr. JOHN KELLY, on Thursday last, becomes of interest, which was to the effect that Tammany Hall will cordially support the nominee of the Democratic National Convention. He thinks New York should have the candidate, in which event he is confident the State will be Democratic, and that "Tammany Hall does not care who the man may be. TILDEN, HEWITT, FLOWER, or anybody else."

MR. ARTHUR, as a candidate for President, ought to suit the revenue reformers, so-called, and they should take him up. The New York *Herald* sends him off with this first class notice:

> Mr. Arthur is popular; he has done well in the Presidency, and on the tariff he—and, so far as we now remember, he alone—stands upon absolutely safe ground.

In his annual message to Congress in 1882 he recommended to the Republicans, then in the majority, to reform the tariff by adding largely to the free list and by simplifying the duties on cotton goods, iron and steel, and making a substantial reduction of the duties on these articles and on sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods.

These were his exact words, and they are creditable to his statesmanlike wisdom:

> "I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those upon cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods."

Mr. Arthur, in fact, recommended a much larger measure of tariff reform than that which Mr. Morrison is about to propose to a Democratic House. Thus it is seen that if tariff reform should become popular—as everybody out of Pennsylvania and Ohio sees that it presently will—the Republicans, if they should nominate Mr. Arthur, could "point with pride" to their candidate as a real, genuine and original tariff reformer.

THE Mississippi section of the Outrage Committee, after having taken in the Mardi-Gras celebration at New Orleans, has adjourned. Its mission was to investigate the killing of MATTHEWS on election day in Copiah county. The homicide and the action of the people in approving it, at a public meeting, have been regarded by men of all parties as something hardly to be accounted for. The testimony of Judge MILLHAPS, of the Circuit Court of Copiah county, and a Republican, of Judge WHARTON, also of the Circuit Court, of Judge COOPER, of the Supreme Court of the State, of E. J. WALL, Commissioner of Immigration, and others, throws a very clear light on the hitherto inexplicable tragedy. The man had made himself a terror to peaceable citizens. He was a perpetual menace to the lives of those to whom he was inimical. He had threatened the lives of any and everybody almost indiscriminately and was regarded as of a character likely to attempt to carry these threats into execution at any time. His death, under the circumstances, was one of those acts of lawless violence from which no part of the country seems to be exempt, and which command from the unthinking a certain measure of approval.

THE Brooklyn bridge has been open eight months, and on the basis of current receipts the yearly revenue is estimated at $521,510, all tolls but $50,000 rentals for warehouses on the arches of the bridge. The running expenses of the bridge are put down at $280,000 a year. Brooklyn has issued $11,500,000 bonds for the bridge and New York $5,000,000, making its total cost $16,500,000. The bonds mature all the way from 1899 to 1924, and an estimate of the interest paid and to be paid on them will make the total cost of the bridge, when the bonds are retired, over forty-two millions of dollars. The annual interest charge is $1,000,000, and the balance from receipts, after paying running expenses, applicable to interest, is only about $240,000. Both cities have started sinking funds, New York putting away $75,000 annually and Brooklyn $150,000 annually, which will be ample to meet the principal when it falls due. Bridge statistics are interesting in Pittsburgh at this juncture.

THE Steel Cruiser bill, that passed the Senate on Friday by a vote of 38 to 15, provides for the construction of seven new steel vessels for the navy of the United States. The bill calls for one cruiser of 4,500 tons displacement, one of 3,000 tons, one dispatch vessel of 1,500 tons, two heavily armed gunboats of 1,300 tons each, one gunboat of 750 tons, not to exceed 900 tons, to be built on plans and specifications to be furnished by the Admiral of the navy. It also provides for the construction of one steel ram, of one cruising torpedo boat and of two harbor torpedo boats. This bill supplements the act of March 3, 1883, which authorized the building of four steel vessels under the supervision of the Naval Advisory Board. The estimated expenditure for these vessels during the next two years is $4,852,000. The bill is so drawn, happily, that Secretary CHANDLER will have very little to do with the management of the appropriation. It provides that the Naval Advisory Board shall examine all the plans, specifications and contracts, and materials for the vessels.

REV. LEONARD W. BACON, remembered in Pittsburgh as an aggressive preacher and reformer, is opposed to turning over the settlement of the divorce question to Congress. He does not believe in "the policy of a national divorce law." There is no reason to expect, he argues, that when Congress is unable to solve the problem of dealing with Mormon polygamy efficiently, it will succeed better in the regulation of divorces. In the course of a letter on the subject to a Vermont paper he remarks that "there are ways enough for Vermont to protect its own families, if it wants to, without Federal aid. The record shows that it does not want to." Divorce is free in Vermont, for instance, because the people of Vermont want it so. That State is overwhelmingly Republican, and that party always has a majority in the Legislature, which enables it to have its own way as to divorce or any other question. Yet the Vermont law on the subject is what it is. There, as elsewhere in Republican New England, the tendency of recent years has been to multiply the causes of divorce and to make it more easily obtainable.

THE prohibition amendment in the New York Assembly was defeated on Thursday last, by a vote of 61 for, and 63 against. The State Convention of the Republican party last fall pledged Republicans to its submission. The Prohibitionists all over the State applauded the course of the party, and heartily supported its candidates. The Prohibitionists claim that they gave the Republicans 10,000 to 20,000 votes in the State at the last election. These votes the Republicans will certainly lose this year. In Iowa, on the other hand, the Republican Assembly on Saturday passed a remarkably stringent prohibitory law. It is certain to pass the Senate and be approved by the Governor. Its effect on politics in the northwest, where the Germans abound, in the Presidential canvass, may be important.

THE British army, under Gen. GRAHAM, marching from the Red Sea ports in the direction of the Nile, achieved a decided victory on Friday over the MAHDI'S army, vastly superior in numbers, but so indifferently armed, the battle was more of a slaughter than a contest. The Arabs fought with great bravery, but were eventually driven back by the deadly and continuous fire from the British lines. Their loss in killed and wounded was very heavy; nine hundred dead were counted in a captured position; while the British casualties were only 24 killed and 142 wounded. Gen. GRAHAM'S army continued its advance to the recently surrendered town of Tokar, in his efforts to relieve which, BAKER Pasha suffered his recent defeat. The British are anxious to treat with the MAHDI, as they have nothing to gain by continuing the war.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

BLAINE'S friends call him the "cyclone candidate," and predict he will sweep down on the Republican Convention like a Georgia hurricane. And the singular part of it is, that BLAINE is in profound ignorance. For months he has been doing nothing but write history. That is in a very large horn.

SENATOR HARRISON, of Indiana, has introduced a pension bill which exceeds in generosity the most noble measures of General LOGAN. It gives a comfortable pension to every soldier who was in the war of the rebellion for six months and can make himself and the pension agents believe that his present ills are due to the exposure and privation of the field.

Two sets of Republican delegates will go to the Chicago Convention from Virginia, the MAHONE coalition set and the straight-outs. The former will go headed by MAHONE, ostensibly for ARTHUR; the latter for BLAINE. Separate calls for conventions to elect delegates have been issued. MAHONE is regularly inside the Republican party now. General WICKHAM and ex-Congressman DEZENDORF will head the straight-outs.

GENERAL BOYNTON in the KEIFER investigation, on Saturday, accused the ex-Speaker and his clerk of "square perjury," in swearing that he (BOYNTON) had made a corrupt proposition. And the worst of it, the newspaper correspondent produced testimony tending to substantiate the charge, but not conclusive. Is "square perjury" a new Republican invention and does it bear any resemblance to the "flat perjury" invoked to steal the Presidency in 1876?

THE following portion of the interview published by Rev. JOHN SNYDER with CONKLING, is not denied by that gentleman, and cannot be:

> The Electoral Commission declared—so Mr. Conkling is made to say—that Mr. Rutherfraud B. Hayes had received the electoral vote of Louisiana. After the accession of Rutherfraud B. Hayes to the Presidency, he affirmed that Packard, who had received some three thousand votes less than Samuel J. Tilden, was Governor of that State. If Packard was Governor, then Rutherfraud held his place by the most palpable fraud ever perpetrated.

THE Kansas election for a Congressman in place of Mr. HASKELL, on Saturday, resulted, according to telegraphic reports, in a victory for a Republican Protectionist over a Democratic and Greenback free trader. The issue was distinctly made between protection and free trade, and the result awaited with considerable interest. If, as reported, the Protectionist candidate has an increased majority of 4,000, where, oh where shall we look for the tariff revolution in the West, Mr. MORRISON has been promising the country?

THE Democratic platform in 1868 in relation to the tariff, was the work of TILDEN, who was a member of the Convention that nominated SEYMOUR, and practically indicates the views of Mr. RANDALL and will doubtless be adopted by the Democratic Convention in July, 1884. This ought to admonish Mr. MORRISON that he should keep his hands off this vexatious question, and let the country have a rest. Evidences of a general protest are concentrating, as the assembling of the National Convention draws near, against disturbing the business interests of the country, which angry discussion is sure to produce, without the slightest hope of any permanent settlement.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON cogitating over the *Herald* electoral table of probabilities, printed in this paper yesterday, is reported as saying:

> It would be a good idea to leave to the six doubtful States—New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Nevada and California—the task of selecting the Democratic candidate and constructing the platform. While Ohio has invariably chosen the Republican electors, the fact that she is now the only October State makes her vote doubtful, and therefore to be the more earnestly contended for. Nevada and California were Democratic in 1880, Indiana and Connecticut in 1878, New Jersey in 1864, 1868, 1876 and 1880 and New York in 1868 and 1876. The tariff issue is now supposed to eliminate Connecticut from the list of doubtful States in favor of the Republicans, leaving ninety-four electoral votes to be contended for in the six doubtful States, forty-eight of which, added to the vote of the solid South or the solid North, would determine the result.

THE BISMARCK-LASKER incident got the ear of the House on Thursday, when Mr. DEUSTER, a German who represents the Milwaukee district, read a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Liberal Union of the German Parliament expressing its appreciation of the action of the House of Representatives in adopting resolutions in honor of EDWARD LASKER, and in it based a short speech, maintaining this resolution was a true index of the feeling in Germany, and the action of BISMARCK was merely an outburst of personal vexation. Mr. GUENTHER, of Wisconsin, and Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, also made remarks of the same tone, and a fuller discussion was promised when BISMARCK'S insulting action was officially communicated to the House.

GEN. SHERMAN is declared out of the Presidential race because his wife is a Catholic, as publicly announced by a Rev. WENDT, who declares—

> That though he is not a bit of a bigot, he does not wish to see even that eminent patriot, Gen. W. T. Sherman, made President, because of his family's Roman proclivities. The General's entire family is intensely Romanist. We believe it is still a physical impossibility to elect a candidate having such affinities, however indirect, and the present time is the proper season to so agitate the question that it shall be made forever impossible to entangle our administration.

That settles the fighting General, but what earthly chance has Mr. BLAINE, whose father and mother were Catholics and himself one, until he left school in Washington, Pa.? The country must run no risks on this important matter. The contemplation is dreadful.

Ladies in America

long before they reach middle age frequently find themselves suffering from some of the complaints and weaknesses peculiar to their sex. For all such Kidney-Wort is a great boon. It induces a healthy action of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system, and strengthens and gives new life to all the important organs of the body. It is nature's great assistant in establishing and sustaining health. Sold by all druggists.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

A LYRIC OF LOGAN.

The people know what I have did
For freedom and her cause,
And bigger daily grows my boom
Than it did used to was,
I beat the Fitz John Porter case,
And you can bet upon it;
Go, tell 'em each and every one,
You seen me when I done it.
There has been booms which I have saw
That wa'n't no booms worth mention,
But this 'ere boom which booms for me
Is worth your full attention;
And them folks as is now agin
The boom Long Jones is grooming
Had better went and hung theirselves,
For me and him is booming.

—*Chicago News.*

THE late Mrs. Mary Amer, widow of William C. Amer, of Philadelphia, bequeathed $22,000 to Roman Catholic institutions in that city.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut, is now in his ninety-fifth year, and continues to be active in mind, though weak in body.

JUDGE FORAKER, late Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, recently made a speech favoring the nomination of Senator Sherman for the presidency. He regards him as the strongest candidate the Republicans could nominate.

SENATOR SUBSIDY POMEROY has rented headquarters in Washington and set himself up as a candidate for the Presidency. His platform is the abolition of Free Masonry, Odd Fellowship, Good Templars, Grand Armydom, Trades Unionism, and all secret societies whatsoever.

MAJOR BURKE, editor of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and Gen James Eustis, a rich planter, propose to present themselves as candidates for the seat of Senator Jonas, whose term expires in 1885. The Louisiana Legislature which is to elect the Senator is itself yet to be elected next April.

THE Boston bird show embraces nearly 2,500 entries. It contains a Brazilian macaw that can repeat the first thirty lines of the Declaration of Independence, a canary that whistles "Yankee Doodle," the only Irish wren and African tourake in this country, and an eagle with wings that spread nine feet.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, the prominent man in the Canadian Parliament and the real ruler of the Dominion, is now seventy years old, and for forty years has been in public life. Besides his knighthood and other honors he is a member of the Queen's Privy Council, a distinction accorded to no other man in Canada.

AS Mr. William J. Walters, who held the great art reception in Baltimore, intends to open his galleries once a week at 50 cents admission fee the entire receipts to be handed over to the Poor Association of that city, the Baltimore Day takes occasion to remark: "Mr. Vanderbilt might take a lesson from Mr. Walters's example.

RAPID transit in New York has received a boom by the incorporation of the New York Cable Railway Company, the incorporators of which claim to be backed by almost unlimited capital. The maximum rate of fare has been fixed by the rapids transit commission at five cents for all hours from 4 A. M. to midnight, and six cents for all other times.

THE lady who recently left $2,000,000 to the Pope had several near relatives living, and they remain in extremely poor circumstances. It is said that Pius IX., when he had been left a large sum in similar circumstances, relinquished $500,000 for the benefit of the poor relatives. Pope Leo, it is suggested, might do the same thing.

DR. LADELLE claims that prussic acid is an antidote for poisoning by strychnine. The enthusiast who undertakes to prove this runs more or less risk. He must first be thoroughly poisoned by strychnine or else the prussic acid will not effect a cure. In case he has not taken enough strychnine the prussic acid will act on its own account. The poison has two chances to the enthusiast's one.

LIEUT. RHODES has deposited in bank $3,000 received from various sources in testimonials for his bravery at the Gay Head disaster, and awaits permission from Secretary Folger to divide the money among his shipmates on the revenue cutter Dexter. To forestall a possible adverse decision by the Secretary, Lieut. Rhodes has purchased new uniforms and blankets for every man on board.

GEN. BEAUREGARD lives in a handsome, modern, raised cottage house with a mansard roof, on the west side of St. Charles avenue, between Clio and Erato streets, in New Orleans. He also owns a fine plantation on the Teche, will make money out of his just-published book, is a stockholder in the Louisiana Lottery Company, and altogether is comfortably well off, though he came out of the war comparatively poor.

AN Atlanta picture dealer last week put in his show window one of the familiar prints of Lady Godiva's progress through Coventry. He could not have dreamed of such a sensation as this produced. Some of the women of the city angrily upbraided him, others crossed the street rather than pass close by his store, and yet other persons of both sexes urged the police to remove the outrageous object. The dealer took in the picture, but the indignation continued. The matter was discussed at several meetings, and on Sunday one preacher based a sermon upon it.

OH! blessed PERUNA, I was sick, you cured me, you are a treasure.

In Memory of Garfield.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

If Senator Sherman goes before the Republican National Convention this year he will probably see to it that his name is presented by somebody who hasn't an incipient boom of his own.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

Arrangements for the Democratic State Convention.

Some fears having been expressed in different quarters that the accommodations in Allentown might not be adequate to the entertainment of the large number of persons attending the Convention, I have been assured to the contrary by many responsible and well-informed citizens. The local Committee of Arrangements, Hon. E. Nakle, Catasauqua, Chairman, give every assurance that nothing will be left undone to secure ample accommodations for all visitors; and delegates and others desiring to attend the Convention are recommended to correspond with S. W. Fritch, Esq., Chairman Democratic City Executive Committee, Allentown, for all necessary information and arrangements.

County Chairmen, State committeemen and delegates-elect to the Convention are requested to promptly forward their names and addresses to the Chairman of the State Committee so that they may be promptly informed of all arrangements for transportation, etc.

Persons contesting the seats of delegates or whose seats are contested, will please give notice of the same.

Special attention is called to the fact that the hour for the assembling of the Convention is 10 A. M. and not noon.

In arranging the seats delegates will be grouped by Congressional districts, to facilitate the selection of the electors and national delegates.

A meeting of the State Executive Committee (of seven) will be held at the American Hotel, Allentown, on Tuesday, April 8th at 9 P. M. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Hon. R. E. Packer. W. U. HENSEL, Chairman.

REV. T. MARSHALL, West Ellicott City, Md., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia and debility with great benefit."

Sir Lepel Griffin, writing to the London *Echo*, says that he only met one man in the United States who impressed him favorably and that was Senator John Logan. He says that he found him to be a man of incisive intellectuality; every inch a soldier. He was particularly struck with his receptive disposition, his inquiring mind, and his pure idiomatic English. Mr. Logan appeared to him to be a second-rate Englishman, which Sir Sir Lepel naively remarks is the highest compliment that can be paid to an American citizen.

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the **Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils,** and **Cutaneous Eruptions** with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into **Scrofula.** This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of **Hereditary Scrofula.**

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

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W—nR

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
Vegetable Compound
IS A POSITIVE CURE
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach, it cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

No family should be without *LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS.* They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

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TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,

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Thousands have been cured where others fail by Dr. Dunshee's method. Ease is at once obtained under our treatment. The following citizens are of the great number cured: John Fullerton, Tobacconist, **332** Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., after thirty years' suffering; Wm. H. Gilmore, Webster, Westmoreland county, Pa., after twenty-two years' suffering. Also, all instruments for deformities made to order and accurately fitted. DR. DUNSHEE. Offices Nos. **2** and **4** Sixth street (Morgan building), near Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Dunshee has charge of the Ladies' Department. Private room for fitting open day and evening.

mr1-1y W—nR

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de18-1y W

MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, premature decay, lost manhood, etc., out of gratitude I will send you a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, MOODUS, CONN.

de15-1y W

A LOST FRIEND.

My friend he was; my friend from all the rest:
With childlike faith he oped to me his breast:
No door was locked on altar, grave, or grief;
No weakness veiled, concealed no disbelief:
The hope, the sorrow, and the wrong were bare,
And ah, the shadow only showed the fair!

I gave him love for love; but deep within,
I magnified each frailty into sin;
Each hill topped foible in the sunset glowed,
Obscuring vales where rivered virtues flowed,
Reproof became reproach, till common grew
The captious word at every fault I knew.
He smiled upon the censorships, and bore
With patient love the touch that wounded sore;
Until at length, so had my blindness grown,
He knew I judged him by his faults alone.

Alone, of all men, I, who knew him best,
Refused the gold, to take the dross for test!
Cold strangers honored for the worth they saw;
His friend forgot the diamond in the flaw.

At last it came—the day he stood apart,
When from my eyes he proudly veiled his heart,
When carping judgment and uncertain word
A stern resentment in his bosom stirred:
When in his face I read what I had been,
And with his vision saw what he had seen,

Too late! too late? O, could he then have known,
When his love died, that mine had perfect grown:
That when the veil was drawn, abased, chastised,
The censor stood, the lost one truly prized.

Too late we learn—a man in us hold his friend
Unjudged, accepted, faultless, to the end.

—*John Boyle O'Reilly.*

SEEING THE POPE.

First Effort of all Strangers in Rome—Easy of Access and Simple Ceremony.

(Baltimore Sun Rome Letter, February 5.)

One of the first efforts of the strange coming to Rome, be he or she of what religious belief soever, is to get an audience of the Pope. To be in Rome and write of Rome, and leave the Pope out of a theme of any sort or association with this "Eternal City," would be, indeed, like "the play of Hamlet and the Prince of Denmark omitted." To write from Washington city and not refer to the President of the United States, now and then, would be a signal omission.

At this moment, and for some time to come, the Pope will be a broad theme in the press of the enlightened and liberal countries.

There is not a ruler in all christendom that is as easily approached as Leo XIII. To be presented to his Holiness a gentleman must go in evening full dress, *sans* gloves. A lady goes dressed in black, wearing a black lace veil over head and shoulders, after the early Italian Court style or the modern Spanish mode. The lady also goes *sans* gloves. The presentations are of two orders, public and private, and generally in the morning. A public audience sometimes embraces the Papal mass and afterwards the personal introduction. I was presented by Monsignor Macchi, the chief chamberlain. The Pope was seated. He wore a cashmere *alb*, made from the chosen lamb's wool on each St. Agnes day fitting his body closely, it presented the outlines of a lithe and somewhat nervous figure. Around his waist was a broad, richly watered white silk sash, the falling ends terminating with gold bullion fringe. On his hands were white woolen knit mittens. From and around his neck hung a heavy gold chain, pendant to which was his only decoration—the cross. "A bright gold cross, that Jews might kiss and Infidels adore." Thrown partly around him, and forming a strong Reubenistic background, was a rich scarlet glowing cloak of woolen fabric. This cloak was lined with purple and its cape and edges trimmed with a tiny border of gold bullion lace. On his head was a little white skull cap. His feet were encased in red slippers, with a cross embroidered in gold thereon. These slippers are so made that they are really ankle-covering shoes, the upper parts being of white satin lined with wool and fitting loosely. Thus a heavy expression is given to the foot. Approaching his Holiness, you kneel and kiss the ring on his extended hand. He smilingly requests you to rise, and then enters into an easy style of conversation in the French language. At first he dwells on your name, and if he has heard it before he surely remembers it, as memory of persons, names and events is a strong feature of Pope Leo XIII. Then comes your place of birth or residence. I was amazed at the thorough knowledge his Holiness possesses of England, but on being informed that during his nuncio days in Belgium he frequently made holiday visits to parts of Great Britain, my astonishment was relieved. He had visited much in Lancashire, the most Catholic part of England to this day.

He had been in Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Nottingham, Leamington, and at Stratford upon Avon. He had also been to Oxford and Cambridge. Of one and all of these places he spoke with that interesting incisiveness which proved a study alike of theology and thrift, of capital and labor, of moral and material progress. "England is a great power—a great modern conservative power. Her example for good or for evil on lesser powers is a weighty consideration. May God grant her continued wisdom with this increasing power," said his Holiness.

After pointing to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with "their still flickering light of England's ancient faith within their precincts," the Pope turned to what he was pleased to call "the broad expanse of the New World." He had read of Father de Smet's mission to the Indians of North America. He had ever studied the missionary work in that "great and yet undeveloped western territory that seems to grow greater the more our little knowledge of it expands."

"The oneness of language in your country is a potent lever on the fulcrum of your united nation," said the Pope, "and the oneness of American thought and sentiment is a great influence to a perpetuation of this unity. Your good Bishops lately visiting us emphasized these integral parts of a great whole, and may the Great Giver of all graces strengthen this unity among you."

He then asked me if I knew Archbishop Gibbons, and on my saying I had briefly met his Grace for the first time in Rome, his Holiness, in a most fervid and smiling manner, said over and over again; in these exact words: "*Je l'aime beaucoup Gibbons; je l'aime beaucoup, beaucoup Gibbons.*"

He then inquired if I had seen the portrait he had presented for the Catholic Council chamber at Baltimore, to be hung up, as per instructions given on the occasion of the forthcoming meeting in November next. I said I had seen it. He indicated that there would yet be another portrait for another part of America. He hoped Baltimore would accept the one sent as a small tribute of "esteem for a once little Catholic colony, now a great city, endowed with great institutes of learning."

The Pope entered into the question of the education of the colored people in America with a marked interest, asking several questions which I at once saw indicated a recent study of the subject. In each case of an inquiry being met with an assuring answer on my part evidently in harmony with previous answers from higher authorities, his Holiness said, "God bless the poor blacks; their souls are to be made white, too. God bless them!"

The next topic was the marvelous spread of religion in the Diocese of Chicago. The Pope entered into this subject with much animation in association with education, moral strength and material progress, speaking of Bishop Feehan in high praise. Indeed, the eulogiums passed upon America as "a strong young giant of empire," as his Holiness designated her, were only equaled by the praises of the late visiting Bishops' patriotism, piety and personal dignity. "We hope the Americans will continue always Americans," said he.

I may here mention that in regard to the published statement of a bequest of some five millions of dollars by an English lady to the Pope that there is not a vestige of truth in it from beginning to end. The Pope smilingly said: "Do you accept all you see in the London journals in regard to me, however well-disposed the majority of them may be?" I responded by saying my credulity had its limits in these avenues. There is no doubt that the Pope has a high estimate of the usefulness of an efficient truth-sustaining press, for he said: "Even a true Protestant press I can esteem—if only true; but a press lending itself to fabricating falsehood wittingly is an insult to the intelligence of the public of all classes and creeds."

Consistories, as we all know, are meetings of cardinals in the presence of the Pontiff or by themselves alone, and their object is for deliberation in regard to promulgating some act or acts for the good of the church. There are, I believe, two kinds of consistories—ordinary, (*consistorium ordinarium secretum,*) and solemn or public (*consistorium solemne, publicum.*)

If my memory serves me aright only cardinals are present at the first, and at the second the ceremony and pomp is extremely impressive. I was in Rome once when we were startled by the statement that an insane poor lay fellow robed himself in a cardinal's costume and actually obtained entrance to a consistory and approached the Pope most affectionately before he was discovered. It was made the subject of a story of some interest, and has always pinned itself in my memory when I visit the Vatican, for I have interwoven in and around it one of our traits of of character that commenced in the Garden of Eden and will only end in our graves—curiosity.

In secret consistories the chief matters discussed are new cardinals to be created. Just now there are twelve to be created, and it might be no severe test of divination to designate them at this moment, even those *reservati in petto.* The next consistory will not be held before March 15 or 20.

In public consistories the sovereign pontiff imposes the red hat upon the cardinals. In such a consistory the canonization of saints also is ordained. And this, too, is an event not afar, and of it more by-and-by. Where the consistory is generally held, a large salon, in the Vatican, near the Throne Room. I was interested in transcribing a Latin sentence compiled many centuries ago. This is it in English: "The Pope is an absolute and irresponsible ruler over all rulers, and his judgments in faith and morals, when officially uttered, *i. e., ex cathedra* are infallible." I mention this to explain what we sometimes call "a new doctrine," and in what the old Popes regarded "the non-erring of faith and morals." Seventy cardinals constitute the complete Sacred College, *i. e.,* six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests and fourteen cardinal deacons. Rarely has the Sacred College been thus complete of late years. By the death of Cardinal Bilio, whose funeral occurred yesterday, this college presents a marked gap. Of all the cardinals he stood out in bold relief as the strongest mentally and the highest in the hopes of all for the Papacy. He was a remarkable man, and the only cardinal that subscribed to and paid his subscription for a Roman newspaper! All the rest read Italian and French journals, but do not pay for such a luxury; yet they each get, as princes of the Church, a stipened of $6,000 per annum, besides numerous other incomes; and as in the case of Cardinal Howard, who has over $20,000 per annum from his private fortune, and Cardinal Chigi, who has double that sum, these cardinals are not lean of purse. Cardinal Bilio was one of the few confidants of Leo XIII, and his only rival in the late conclave which gave the keys to his Holiness. Next in ability to Cardinal Bilio I may place the Cardinal Secretary of State, Cardinal Jacobin.

At a Mormon Dance.

(Utah Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.)

I have attended parties of both sects. The Mormon party was chiefly distinguishable for the abundance of its pretty young girls and the rather large proportion of elderly and gray-headed escorts, while the scarcity of middle-aged women and the small proportion of young men seemed conspicuous. The appearance of a blooming little Mormon beauty, scarcely into her teens, whirling through a passionate waltz in the close embrace of a fiery-eyed old grandfather, in whom the fires had no right to lurk, struck me as singularly unpoetical. A friend has likened it to the appearance of a snow storm on a sunny July day. It is one of the famous "beauties of polygamy," this blending of winter and summer. The girls have grown accustomed to it, and generally accept their aged partners gracefully. The old fellows themselves seem never to grow rusty. They fall as maudlinly in love at 80 as they did at 18, and their watery eyes gloat over the soft complexions of their fair companions with all the appreciation of a connoisseur in the art of "mashing," and their exalted position in the ranks of the faithful serves oftimes to make them dangerous rivals of any youthful Adonis who may venture to enter the lists against them. At the Gentile party which I attended, a masquerade, I was much amused at the character assumed by one of the male maskers, aided by a half dozen feminine companions. He impersonated an old rustic Mormon, and the girls figured as his six wives of six different degrees of age, from 13 up to 50, and of six different styles of beauty—a blue-eyed school girl, an uncouth German peasant clod, a sparkling brunette of petite form, a buxum Scottish Highland lassie, a strong-minded, strong-featured, vinegar-browed dame of 40, and a gray-haired matron.

ASK for Day's Horse and Cattle Powder, prepared by A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md., from the celebrated recipe of Dr. Jas. T. Day, of London. See that you get no other. All druggists keep it. Price 25 cents per package of one pound, full weight.

Exotics.

(Washington Letter Courier-Journal.)

It ought to be said that the wearers of the lowest dresses and the possessors of the busts that are really worth exposing to a curious public are the ladies of the foreign legations.

DON'T IRRITATE YOUR LUNGS WITH A STUBBORN COUGH, when a remedy, safe and certain as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be so easily procured. Sore Throat and Lungs are speedily helped by it.

CAMPAIGN MUSINGS.

De ole polerticians am er grindin' o' de tools,
Preparin' fur de comin' o' de fight.
An' de smart men 'ub' gun fur ter talk ter de fools,
Er p'intin out de way what am right.

Oh, yas, da mighty ap' fur ter pint out de way,
Da's so tender-hearted an' so kine—
'Minds me o' de mule showin' er billy goat de hay—
Oh, I's got de objecks mighty fine.

De Democrats er pullin' an' er talkin' awful soft,
Oh, he lubs de ole nigger in his sole—
In de cellah durin de off yeah, now he,s in de loft,
But ter me, sah, de game is mighty ole.

De 'publicans am achin' fur ter hug de nigger now,
An' his lovin' words da fall as thick as hail;
Pass him on de sidewalk he make a putty bow,
But ter me, sah, it's gittin' mighty stale.

Dar wuz a time I his'ened, wid my ears out like a fan,
But sense den I's done gone through de school,
An' da couldn't ketch me now wid er dozen tracks o'lan,'
Let erlone de fo'ty acres an' de mule.

—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

THE HISTORY OF "BURKING."

How the Horrible Crime Originated and the Life of Its Author.

In connection with the details of the horrible murder of the Taylor family at Avondale, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the business of killing people for the sake of material for the medical college is believed to have been originated by an Irishman named Burke, who, in the early part of this century, in Edinburgh, Scotland, used to clap a pitch plaster over his victim's face, and thus smother him. He was small of stature, but stoutly built. He had high cheek-bones, eyes gray and set deep in his head, with short and stubby nose, thin hair and side-whiskers were sandy, and complexion freckled and cadaverous. The woman, his accomplice, was of middle size, thin and spare, large boned. Her features were long sharp, and the upper part of her face out of proportion with the lower. She wore a small gray velvet bonnet, greatly worn, a printed cotton shawl and soiled cotton gown. When Burke and his accomplice were placed on trial, the Judges were Lord Justice Clerk and Lords Pitmilly, Mackenzie and Meadowbank. Mr. Patrick Robertson and Cockburn appeared for the prisoners. There was a large amount of testimony, but the jury, after being out fifty minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty for Burke but "not proven" for the woman. January 29, 1829, he was sentenced to be hung. Before the execution of the sentence Burke made a sickening confession. He said he met Hare last Halloween, when he and Helen McDugal met Hare's wife, Margaret Laird, in the street. They had a dram, and Burke told Laird that he was going to the West country to seek work as a cobbler, but Hare's wife suggested that they had a small room in their house which might suit him and McDougal, and he went to work in Hare's house, working there at cobbling. An old pensioner named Donald lived in the same house; he was in bad health, and died suddenly. A short time before this his partner's pension was due. He owed Hare $20, and a day or two after Hare proposed that his body be sold to the doctors and Burke should get a share of the price. Burke did it would be impossible to do it, because the man would be coming in with the coffin directly, but after the body was put in the coffin and the lid nailed down, Hare started the lid with a chisel, and he and Burke took out the corpse and concealed it in the bed, and put tanner's bark into the box and covered it with a sheet, and nailed down the lid of the coffin and carried it away for interment. Burke and Hare went in the evening to the yard of the college and saw a person like a student there. When they told him that they had a subject to dispose of the young man referred them to Dr. Knox. After arranging matters satisfactorily with Dr. Knox's assistant, Mr. Jones, Burke and Hare went home and put the body into a sack and carried it to Surgeon Square, where they laid it in an upper room upon a dissecting-table. The shirt was on the body, but no questions were asked, and Burk and Hare were paid £7 10s. Hare took £4 5s, and Burke got £3 5s. for the job.

Early in the spring of 1828 a woman from Gilmorton came to Hare's house as a nightly lodger, he keeping seven beds for lodgers. She was a stranger, and became very merry with Hare after they drank together. Next morning she was very ill, and sent out for more drink, and she and Hare drank together again, and she sickened and vomited. Hare then said to Burk that they could smother or choke her, and sell her body to the doctors. She was lying on her back and quite insensible with drink. Hare clapped his hand on her mouth and nose, and she never stirred. Burke then helped Hare to lift her up and undress her and put the body in an old chest. They then went to Dr. Knox's young man, telling him that they had another subject. He sent a porter to meet them in the evening back of the castle, and Burke and Hare carried the chest to the back of the castle, and thence to the class room in the college. The corpse was cold and stiff, and Dr. Knox came in and approved of it being so fresh, but did not ask any questions.

The next man was a man named Joseph A. Miller, who had been lying ill in the lodgings. He got some drinks from Burke and Hare and became very ill. So the two partners in the now thriving business procured a small pillow and laid it upon Joseph's mouth, and Hare lay across the body to keep down the arms and legs, and the poor man died of suffocation. Joseph was duly sold to the surgeons, as had been the other murdered victims. In May, 1828, an old woman came to the house as a lodger. She was the worse for drink when she came and grew drunker under their scientific treatment. Finally they strangled her, and sold the body in the same manner as before. Indeed Dr. Knox seems to have been a very enterprising person in his profession. Next an Englishman from Newcastle-on-Tyne lodged there for some nights, and grew ill of the jaundice. When at the worst Burke and Hare stole into his room at night and suffocated him and sold him to the worthy doctor, who again smacked his lips at the freshness of the subject. Shortly came another woman named Huldane, who lodged in the den of death, and when she had got drunk in due Scotch fashion, Hare choked her and got £5 for her poor old body.

Then a country woman was choked, next a middle-aged woman, with her son, or her grandson, about twelve years of age, who seemed "daft."

And so on, for it is unnecessary to go on with the list.

The wretch was hanged at Edinburgh and the old clothes of the two worthies found their way to the old clothes corner in Madame Tussaud's chamber of horrors.

DR. THEO. WEST, Marianna, Fla., says: "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters the best tonic that is sold."

BUTCHERING GAME.

Thousands of Elk, Deer and Antelope Slaughtered by Hide Hunters.

(Interview with Engineer Phillips, Northern Pacific Railroad.)

"When I tell you that not less than 20,000 elk, antelope, and mule deer are slaughtered every winter in Minnesota, Montana, and Wyoming alone," said Engineer William Phillips, late of the Northern Pacific Railroad, "you may readily believe that it will not be many years before the race of three of the noblest game animals on the American continent will be entirely extinct.

"Elk, which formerly ranged from the Middle States to the Pacific, are now never-found east of the Missouri River. Twenty-five years ago they were still plenty in Kansas and Nebraska but the rapid advance of civilization in those States has driven them into the dense and as yet uninhabited regions of Minnesota and the northern Territories. If they were doomed to extinction by the natural progress of civilization, or the effects of legitimate hunting in those regions, they would be certain of a long life tenure; but the wholesale slaughter of elk, in all seasons, that has been going on for the past fifteen years, has resulted in so thinning out their ranks that the sportsman has now to seek the game in the most remote parts of even the comparatively unfrequented region to which they have been driven. This indiscriminate and organized crusade against elk and its kin, the mule deer and antelope, began about 1872, when some Fort Benton parties conceived the idea of trading in their skins. These men fitted out hunting parties, and they spread through the country mentioned. The result was so satisfactory that still larger parties, equipped with the most approved and destructive weapons, were sent out, and the business has been increasing ever since.

"Elk travel in herds, and to the legitimate hunter there is no more noble and exciting sport than elk hunting. When not hindered by deep snow they make their way with wonderful ease and rapidity through the very worst of the bad lands of the region they inhabit. Mounted on a fleet broncho; the hunter, is frequently led a chase for many miles before he is able to capture his wary game. The natural gait of the elk is a graceful swinging trot, and as long as they maintain that they never tire. It is one great object of the hunter to follow so closely on his pony as to break this trot into a gallop. This done he is almost sure of his elk, for it soon tires and lags. An elk will weigh from 300 to 500 pounds, and no member of the deer family has such delicate and finely flavored flesh.

"The greatest destruction to these game animals is carried on by the hide hunters during the season of deep snow. In April the cow elks leave the bulls to themselves and retire to the thickets and close timber. I have known one single hide hunter to kill in one month in the snow, and that in the month of April, thirty-five cow elks. This man was one of a party of thirteen, and each one of the others averaged as large a number. Their party killed over 450 cow elks, each one of which would have given birth in a few weeks to a calf. The elk brings forth its young about the first of June. These men were but a very small number of the hide hunters operating in the region, and thousands of elk were slaughtered that month. After the elk is killed its skin is stripped from the body, and the carcass left lying in the snow. I have seen hundreds of dead elk along the Yellowstone. The average price of an elk skin is $3. The hide hunters are equipped with repeating rifles, and even when the snow does not aid them in their butchery, they are able to frequently kill from six to twelve elk in a herd before it gets out of range. The hunters are selected from the most worthless and unprincipled classes.

"The mule deer, which are also singled out by these hide hunters, range from Idaho to Oregon. They are shyer than the elk, and seek higher portions of the bad lands. Quick of eye and scent, they are the better able to elude the hunter. The female gives birth to two young in the latter part of May. Hunting the mule deer requires all the skill and cunning the hunter is able to bring to his aid. The elk, once fired at on hearing the sound of a gun, will immediately run, and once chased will not stop until they cross running water, although the run may be many miles distant. The mule deer, however, has his regular runs, and may be hunted in the same locality throughout the season. Mule deer hides are not as valuable as elk hides, but the animal is slaughtered just as unscrupulously. The antelope is being exterminated in the same manner. Besides the slaughter of the above named animals, I know that in the year 1882 more than 25,000 buffaloes were killed for these traders between the Yellowstone and the headwaters of the Little Missouri.

"If the sportsmen of this country have any desire to enjoy the sport of the great West in the future, they should move at once toward obtaining legislation that will give some protection to game in those States and Territories. In five years from now, at the present rate of destruction, there will be very few elk, buffalo, mule deer, or antelope left to hunt."

A DEVIL IN DISGUISE.

A Young Virginian Beauty Tries to Kill Her Husband the Second Night After Marriage.

(Ben Perley Poore in Boston Budget.)

Among other stories of real life which I have heard told at the Capital, one of the strangest was of a widow in Virginia, who was left with several children, among them a very beautiful daughter about fifteen years of age. The widow, finding herself embarrassed, opened a boarding house at the county site, and among her boarders was a Mr. W., a wealthy merchant over forty years of age, but a very fine looking man. This gentleman was the prop and stay of the family; gave employment to the sons, educated the daughter at a "fashionable academy," and, very naturally, on her return fell desperately in love with her, when he should have preferred the mother. He pressed his suit with perseverance, but the beautiful Mildred resisted his appeals and the importunities of all her friends. Finally, however, after two years of assiduity and delicate gallantry on the part of Mr. W. and the combined tears, entreaties, threats and persecutions of her family, the fair girl reluctantly stood before the altar and became his wife. The next evening a large party was given them, but in the midst of it Mr. W., being attacked with vertigo and sick headache, was compelled to withdraw. His young wife hung over him in the silent watches of the night, apparently in deep distress, and insisted on giving him a potion; she poured out a wineglassful of laudanum and he swallowed it, unconsciousness of its nature. It acted as an emetic, but left him stupid and wandering. His senses reeled. One moment he lay motionless as if on the brink of the spirit world, and the next he would leap up convulsively, a strong man in his agony. Mrs. W. denied all admission into his chamber. At length he fell into a dead sleep. She then stooped for a moment over the smouldering embers, approached the bed, gazed at her sleeping husband, and holding a heated ladle in her hand attempted to pour a stream of melted lead in his ear. She trembled, and the hissing liquid, intended to scald the brain, and thus kill without a trace, fell upon his cheek. He shrieked in excruciating torture, and the revelers in the adjoining saloon rushed into the chamber.

There writhed the still stupid husband, the lead riveted deep into his cheek, and there stood the fiend-wife, her bridal fillets yet upon her brow, the instrument of death in her hand and an empty vial, labeled laudanum, lying on the floor. The fearful realities of the cause flashed upon every one, and in the confusion of the moment she was hurried away and taken to a distant State. On searching the apartments an old magazine was found containing the confession of a woman who had murdered five husbands by pouring lead into their ears. The laudanum and the lead, it was ascertained, she procured from the store of Mr. W. a few days before the marriage, and the ladle was part of his wedding gift. The Grand Jury next morning found a bill against the fugitive, and the Legislature, being in session, forthwith decreed an absolute divorce. What rendered the case more extraordinary was that Miss T. was proverbial for the blandness of her manners and uniform sweetness of disposition. The sequel of this romance is yet more singular. Years rolled away, and W. continued a wretched and solitary man; but the spell of the enchantress was still upon his soul. He closed his stores, sold his estates, collected his ample means and traced her to her distant retreat, to make a new offer of his hand. She had just married a gentleman of high standing, acquainted with all the details of her career, shuddering at the tragedy, but incapable of resisting her charms. Poor W. Then, indeed, did the iron enter his soul. "The deadly arrow quivered in his side." His early love, his fluctuating courtship, his marriage and the catastrophe, the flight, the divorce, his years of misery, the new birth of his passion and now his disappointment, final and forever, came crushing over him like an iceberg in the tide of bitter memories, and he prayed for death.

FACTORS IN POLITICS.

An Ohio Man's Views as to Payne's Candidacy.

NEW YORK, February 28.—"The Presidential problem," said Colonel Charles Woolley, of Cincinnati, at the St. James Hotel to-day, "has been very much changed by the election of Payne to the Senatorship in Ohio. It means, in my judgment, that the coming campaign is to be one of money against money. You may take this in any sense you please, but I want to express the idea that the next campaign, from the present outlook, will be one of money in some concentrated form against money in the abstract."

"Please make this plainer," said the correspondent. "I will," said the Colonel, with decided emphasis. 'On the eve of the last Senatorial campaign in Ohio, Pendleton had twenty-nine votes pledged in writing and nine votes pledged verbally, making thirty-eight. There were eighty-two Democratic votes in the Legislature. This left Pendleton four votes to gain to secure the prize. When the Legislature met, Payne had six votes, and before the nomination he had secured fifty-eight. The odds were so heavy that the Payne men decided to throw away ten votes on Durbin Ward, just to humble Pendleton the more. Money did it. I am a Democrat of the old school; but this sort of thing will be the death of any party on earth, and I am dead against it."

THE FEELING IN OHIO.

"Is there much feeling on the subject in Ohio?"

"Why, of course there is. Go along Third street in Cincinnati, which is the great financial centre, and talk with the men you meet. Nine out of ten, regardless of politics, will condemn the whole thing in unmistakable terms, and the feeling covers the entire State. Payne has no following, no constituency that swears by him on personal grounds. The sentiment in his favor springs entirely from his money bags. There are thirty one Democratic papers in the State which condemn the bargain and sale, for such it really was."

"But," said the correspondent, "to return to your original proposition that the next campaign was to be one of money against money?" What I meant," said Colonel Woolley was this: "I have no doubt that the Standard Oil Company and the millions they represent, will be able to control the next Democratic delegation from Ohio, and that Payne will be the unanimous choice. Again, I call it money, for during the long years Payne has been connected with the Democratic party of Ohio, he has been chiefly conspicuous for tightening his purse strings when the good of the party was concerned. Now that his personal interests are at stake, he will open the bank. Ohio is a pivotal State. Whoever can carry it, so the Convention will be informed, can get to the White House. Payne will make that plea, or his friends will make it for him. I will suppose him nominated."

"DIED of ammonia, poor fellow," said the renowned Mrs. Partington, on learning of a friend's death from pneumonia. "I believe I should have died, too, but for Dr. Bull's Cough Stirrup. It stirred up my cold and drove it away." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup she meant, of course.

AN enabling act has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature to permit the city of Cincinnati to raise the entire low district an average of twelve feet. It is proposed that the city shall condemn the property, paying an appraised value for it, raise such buildings as it will pay to raise, and then sell all the property out again. Some general scheme for raising the river front is necessary. More damage has been done in a single year than would pay for the improvement. With the small towns along the river the only remedy is to get back on the hills.

FROM home, suddenly taken with cramp of the stomach, with PERUNA in pocket—Laugh.

SPEAKING of the Greenbackers the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette* says that while the rank and file may be sincere, the leaders "are running the ranch for what money there is in it."

Another Life Saved.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, O., writes: Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. We then called in a physician—a most skillful professor in one of our colleges. He said that she could not get well. At this time a friend who had been cured by DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS advised me to give it a trial. We then got a bottle, and before she had used it all up she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Political Assessments and the Spoils System to be Abolished.

The President Much Impressed With the Report of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, February 29.—The following message was sent to Congress today:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with an act of Congress, approved January 16, 1883, entitled, "an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," the Civil Service Commission has made to the President its first annual report. That report is herewith transmitted, together with communications from the heads of the several executive departments of the Government respecting the practical working of the law under which the Commission has been acting. Upon the good results, which that law has already accomplished, I congratulate Congress and the people, and I avow my conviction that it will henceforth prove to be a still more signal benefit to the public service. I heartily commend the zeal and fidelity of the Commissioners, and their suggestions for further legislation, and I advise the making of such appropriation as shall be adequate for their needs.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, FEBRUARY 29, 1884.

The report makes a volume of sixty-seven closely printed pages. It states that the several results which appear to be more direct objects of law and the civil service rules, as understood by the commission, are:

First—That official authority and influence must no longer be used to impair the freedom of elections, or coerce political action of citizens.

Second—That the extortion from those in the public service, whether under the form of political assessments or otherwise, for the purpose of paying expenses of parties or candidates, must come to an end.

Third—That selections for executive service on the basis of official favor and partisan influence must be suppressed by requiring examinations and other adequate tests of character and capacity as the conditions of entering the service.

Fourth—That the true responsibility and independence of legislative and executive departments under the constitution must be restored and preserved.

Upon the subject of political assessments the report says there have been several violations of law, but the trifling sums secured and the illegal practice has ceased upon the public attention being called to it. The amount collected from Federal officers since the act went into effect, is not more than one-half or one-fourth as much as formerly. The evils of the spoils system are set forth at great length and the benefits derived from competitive examinations are fully described. The difficulty attending the classification of the civil service is dwelt upon at length and the statement is made that at large offices the power and opportunity for intrigue and selfish influence are dangerously great. In those branches of the classified service, the number of places to be filled on a basis of competitive examinations is in an aggregate 13,724. The increase since it was made in a classified service carries the number above 14,000.

The opinion is expressed that a salutary effect would follow the selection of chiefs of bureaus, postmasters and collectors at larger offices, from among subordinates, who would bring business experience rather than partisan activity to those position. The report states that soldiers and sailors honorably discharged by reason of disability, if capable, are allowed the preference, and nowhere is there any favor or disadvantage allowed by the reason set.

The commission hold that the power of removal and its exercise for just reasons are essential both to discipline and efficiency in the public service. A life tenure would be indefensible. It is still possible, says the report, to promise the spoils of a hundred thousand offices as rewards for party victory in a national canvass. It is still possible to remove every person in the classified service once in four years, or once in four months, but vacancies can be filled only by those who, irrespective of party, demonstrate a superiority, in a free, open competition of character and capacity. It appears from the statistics presented with the report that 65 per cent. of all those who entered the service through competitive examinations were educated in common schools alone, and the Commissioner consider it unquestionable that the nation, by bestowing its offices upon the most meritorious of those whom States have educated at the public expense will greatly honor and stimulate the public school system of the country.

The report gives extracts from a large number of letters received from postmasters and collectors, showing the great benefit which has accrued to the public service by the enforcement of the civil service rules.

It is suggested that a party test be no longer applied in the selection of collectors and postmasters, and that every corrupt exercise of power, nominations, promotion, transfer or confirmation, even though corrupt a consideration may not be "a thing of value," should be an offense under the bribery laws.

The Commission in conclusion declare the civil service act a success, and do not doubt that the most difficult point has passed. Through every stage of its work the Commission has had the constant and unwavering support of President Arthur.

PAID THE PENALTY.

The Jones Brothers Hanged for the Murder of Anderson Lackey.

JACKSON, OHIO, February 29.—Luke and William Jones, who, with Laban Stephens, had been found guilty of the murder of Anderson Lackey, were hanged to-day. They retired at ten last night, after a long season of prayer with the Rev. Mr. Hollingshead, a Methodist minister, who remained all night with the men. They slept soundly and had to be awakened at six this morning, when they ate a hearty breakfast, singing hymns in the meanwhile. They kept on singing and praying while preparing for the gallows with the guard. When a reporter entered the cell they greeted him cheerfully, saying they were doing their best to die bravely. The procession formed in the jail. The prisoners were amply guarded for fear of violence, and passed out of the front door of the Sheriff's office in full view of the crowd in the street and into the door of the inclosure, where the execution took place. The prisoners in the jail looked through the grated windows upon the scene. Both stepped firmly up the place and the ropes were adjusted to their necks, after their arms and legs had been tied.

Then the minister, using notes, made a prayer lasting full half an hour. The drop fell at 1:12. William Jones struggled, but Luke was still; his neck having undoubtedly been broken. The body of William swung around, and his legs all drawn up till they touched his brother's body, causing a shudder of horror among the spectators. The bodies were cut down after usual medical examination and placed in the hands of friends. There was some talk in the crowd of lynching Johnson, who is in jail for the recent murder.

DIED OF STRANGULATION.

NEW ORLEANS, February 29.—A special to the *Picayune* from Franklin says: William Moore, colored, was hanged today for the murder of Lee Arman, a Chinaman, last spring. After Moore had been hanging about half a minute it was discovered the rope was too long and the feet of the culprit rested on the floor. He was raised to the platform, the rope shortened and the trap again strung. He died of strangulation.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness and Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective.—*Christian World, London World.*

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THE GREAT VEGETABLE

Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES (25 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventive against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

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Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

Pond's Extract	50c, $1 00 and $1 75	Toilet Cream	$1 00
Catarrh Cure	75	Dentifrice	50
Plaster	25	Lip Salve	25
Inhaler	1 00	Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50
Nasal Syringe	25	Ointment	50
Medicated Paper	25		

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Orders for $2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $2 25. Orders for $5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $5, if addressed to 14 West 14th street, New York.

All the above goods displayed in Pond's Extract Company's handsome show case, and sold by W. C. Byers & Bro., 39 Sixth street; J. Kimmel & Co., Penn avenue; S. S. Holland, corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets; J. Kerr, Jr., 60 Smithfield street; J. Fleming, 84 Market street, and A. Wilson, East End.

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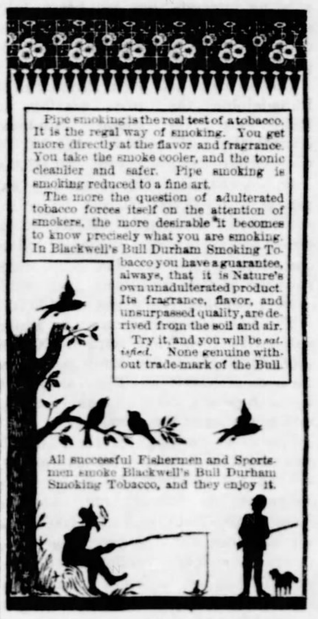
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Weekly Post.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office: Post Building, 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1884.

SUFFRAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The four lines of the Fifteenth Amendment virtually added four millions of voters to the suffrage population of America. It was a big thing in its day—hasty and ill-advised—the outcome of war passions, partisan greed, and in some quarters an honest belief it was necessary to the protection of the colored people. The fruits so far have not been satisfactory to any party or section, and in the future may create grave national perils, as they now do local misgovernment. The English propose to extend their suffrage, but go about it very cautiously. By the law of 1867-'68, fathered by Mr. DISRAELI, the suffrage was extended to householders in the boroughs who paid a £10 rental and complied with certain other provisions relating to poor rates, registry, residence, etc. The qualifications of voters in counties included all the minor legal provisions and a £12 rental, besides a leasehold or copyhold of £5 a year. The bill Mr. GLADSTONE introduced in Parliament last week, establishes a uniform suffrage qualification of a £10 annual rental. Out of a total population of 35,262,762 in 1881 there were in 1882, under existing laws, 3,134,861 electors. According to Mr. GLADSTONE's calculations the new bill will increase the voting population by 2,000,000, of which England will furnish 1,300,000, Ireland 400,000 and Scotland 200,000, thus giving the franchise to one in about seven of the population of the United Kingdom. The next movement will be for manhood suffrage, pure and simple, without property qualification. But the English are a slow-moving people, and will wait a generation to see how the increase proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE works.

A property or educational qualification for negro suffrage in this country, or both, would have been the part of wisdom when the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted; but it is too late to talk of that now. A race once enfranchised as the negroes have been, disfranchisement becomes impossible.

A BUSINESS OF OVER A HUNDRED MILLIONS A YEAR.

There are some striking figures in the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad, showing the extraordinary progress and business of the Pennsylvania system, and also indicative of a statesmanlike and prudent management that conserves and protects existing interests, but yet keeps fully abreast of the growth and wants of the country. The stockholders and the public are well cared for.

On the main line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, the gross earnings in 1883 were, (in round numbers) $82,000,000; of which $25,240,000 was from freight and $6,115,000 from passengers. The operating expenses were $18,300,000, and the net income of this division $11,943,000, an increase of a little over a million of dollars compared with 1882. The only items showing a falling off were from immigrant passengers and mails, of $140,000.

The New Jersey division from Philadelphia to New York, with $15,000,000 gross earnings, showed a net loss under the lease of $568,000. The New Jersey Railroad people take all the cream as well as a slice of the skim-milk.

The gross earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie division were $4,000,000, and the net earnings applicable to its obligations to interest, etc., due the Pennsylvania Railroad, $1,215,000. The net earnings for the year, therefore, of all lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie were $11,289,516. After a payment of a dividend of 8½ per cent. amounting to $7,500,000, and deducting purchase of trust securities, redeeming bonds, deficiencies in interest on guaranteed bonds, etc., there remained to credit of profit and loss for 1883, $2,418,000. The securities of branch and auxiliary lines now owned by the company amount at their par value to $125,400,000, costing $95,300,000, from which an income was derived in 1883 of $4,100,000, which was $214,321 in excess of the interest upon the entire funded indebtedness of the company. The wisdom of the company in controlling these bonds, for the protection of its own interests, has been demonstrated, as this important purpose has not only been secured, but they have been made a source of income more than sufficient to meet the interest on its direct obligations. The sum of $600,000 is annually devoted to the purchase of such securities.

The lines west of Pittsburgh controlled by the company show a continued increase in gross earnings, but owing to competition, a reduction of net revenue. The gross earnings of all these lines, including the Fort Wayne, the Panhandle, and other lines controlled by the company, but maintaining their individual organization, were $36,000,000, and the expense $24,800,000.

But when we come to the statement of the business of all lines, east and west of Pittsburgh, owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, we get an idea of the magnitude of its operations. The gross earnings for 1883 were $105,653,532 and the gross expenses, excluding rentals, interest, dividends, &c., were $68,917,036, showing net earnings of $36,736,475—an increase over 1882 of $607,264.

This immense traffic was the product of transporting 83,698,162 tons of freight and 48,846,811 passengers. During the year on the lines controlled by the company 67,864 tons of steel rails were laid.

In concluding his report President ROBERTS throws out a broad intimation that "unless more efficacious means are provided to enforce the agreements made between the competing lines"—that is the pooling system—the company will withdraw from existing imperfect arrangements. The construction of new lines, far in advance of the actual necessities of the country, Mr. ROBERTS complains, has been used for securing an unfair proportion of the pooled traffic.

THE IDAHO GOLD RUSH.

In the early spring there promises to be a rush to the newly discovered Coeur d'Alene gold mines in Northern Idaho, south of the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, equaling the stampede some years ago to the Black Hills. Eagle City is the centre of the new mining region. Accounts are conflicting as to the gold prospects, though generally favorable, but there is an agreement that living expenses this winter are enormous and the hardships very great. It is maintained the Coeur d'Alene mines is the best placer field in the Union. The pans take out from ten to a hundred dollars a day to the man, and work has been going on all winter. In the spring twenty-five thousand people from other territories, experienced in mining and roughing it, will be at the mines, and a yield of a thousand ounces a day is predicted after June 1. What seems to be a reliable letter from the mining region gives this information:

People are rushing in by thousands, all afoot, hauling their blankets, rations, and tools on hand sleds. Wages for labor of any kind is $5 a day. Meals—that is to say, meals of bacon and beans—are a dollar apiece, and wait for your turn an hour. Eggs are $2.50 a dozen. Coal oil is $5 a gallon. One large house rents for $300 a month for a drinking and gambling saloon. Stud poker reigns supreme. The writer of the letter says that money is plenty in the camp. There is one woman on her way to the mines. She is dressed in man's clothing, and was seen by the letter writer on his last trip. She had fifteen men to haul her tent and baggage.

A pony express has been started, and the rate for the smallest package is a quarter of a dollar. Letters cost twenty-five cents each when delivered. The rate for freight from Trout Creek, about thirty-two miles, is twenty to thirty cents a pound. The express rider says the trail is a hard one. The snow is very deep, and there is one high range to cross. People seem to be seized with madness. He passes hundreds of sleds every day, loaded with 200 pounds each. The trail is strewn with sleds upset and abandoned.

Trouble is expected in the spring, when the new comers reach the mines, and bloodshed is predicted, inasmuch as twenty acre claims have been taken up, and the new men will insist on a fresh divide. The Colorado, Utah, Montana, and Dakota mines furnish large contingents of the crowds on the move to Coeur d'Alene. We judge it is not a promising field for inexperienced or fresh gold hunters from the East. The old and experienced miners are tough customers to compete with.

A FAIR OUTLOOK WITH ONE DRAWBACK.

During the past twelve months the national bank note circulation has been contracted by about seventeen million dollars. This would have been a serious thing had there been active demand for money, or had the supply of money been limited. But in that time gold and silver certificates to the amount of forty-three million dollars have been issued, so that there has been a net increase in paper money of about twenty-six million dollars. Even this does not represent the total addition to the circulating medium of the country, as gold and silver have been produced or imported which are not represented by outstanding certificates. An attempt has been made to create a scare by the exportation of gold, but the withdrawals of gold from the New York subtreasury, since February 21, when the demand set in, have only been five and a half millions, and but one-half this sum has been shipped to Europe. The New York banks hold twenty-one and a half millions more specie than they did this time last year, and the Government has on hand forty-five millions more gold than March 1, 1883. The state of our foreign commerce is equally satisfactory. The excess of exports over imports in January was twenty millions of dollars, and for the seven months of the fiscal year ending January 31st. was $81,600,000 against $77,900,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year. For the twelve months ending January 31st, the balance in our favor was $104,000,000 against $30,000,000 the previous twelve months.

All these facts go to show the country is in an exceptionally strong position. The one thing that promises trouble is the slow movement of grain and provisions to Europe, and the accumulation of vast stores in the Western elevators and warehouses. Chicago holds twice as much grain as this time last year; and it is believed to indicate that England is seeking supplies elsewhere than in the United States. Competent English authorities have estimated that 50,000,000 bushels of Indian wheat of the crop of 1883 has been marketed in England, or soon will be. It is confidently asserted by the same authorities that the quantity produced in India will annually increase, and that the export will increase as the production does, until, in the near future, England, in years of average Indian crops, will draw her needed supply entirely from India, instead of from the United States. American farmers cannot successfully compete with those of the East Indies, once the railroad system of India is completed.

LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

A good many unnecessarily anxious souls in this broad land will be relieved by the decision of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutional power of the Government to issue legal tender notes in time of peace as well as war. This judgment was rendered in a New York case agreed on, in which Senator EDMUNDS and General BUTLER were opposing counsel. The Court holds that the legal tender act of March 31, 1878, is valid and constitutional, and the treasury notes re-issued under it are good, and legal tender in payment of all debt. The opinion was by Justice GRAY, Justice FIELD dissenting.

This ends a long controversy. The greenbacks are vindicated. The Court maintains the power to issue legal tender notes for all debts, public and private, is a power that was universally understood to belong to sovereignty in Europe and America, at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and its exercise is not dependent on how it may effect the value of private contracts.

HARMONY AND GOOD SENSE.

The prospects are encouraging that there will be no party disruption in Congress or the National Convention on the Tariff. If the Morrison bill was anything more than a preamble, with no prospect of its becoming a law, but the certainty, no matter what its fate in the House, that it is foredoomed to defeat in the Senate, it is very probable there would be an exasperated contest over it. But as the case stands its supporters are half-hearted in advocacy, and even if they constitute a majority of the Democratic representatives will do nothing so foolish as to provoke a contest within the party to embarrass the National Convention. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* makes this suggestive point:

There is no issue involved in the Morrison bill, upon which the Democratic party has made such an authoritative deliverance that it is to be made the touchstone of party fealty. Even assuming that the doctrine of "tariff for revenue only" is the true party faith, the Morrison bill does not embody that doctrine at all; it is a "protective" tariff as essentially as the present schedule, differing from it in detail and not in principle. It is idle to say that an opinion as to the amount of duty to be laid upon any particular article imported is to determine whether a man is a Democrat or not. Greater questions than the tariff—notably the financial measures of the past twenty years—have caused wider differences of opinion than now exist among Democrats over the tariff schedule; and still the party has survived and has not felt called upon to expel leaders and State organizations who were right upon the fundamental principles.

The recent Congressional election in Kansas, coming at a time when the radical reformers were busy proclaiming the Western Republicans ready to unite with Democrats on a low tariff basis, must have opened the eyes of conservative Congressmen to the folly of such reliance. It is not likely the National Convention will frame a platform on the Tariff to meet the extreme views of States overwhelmingly Democratic, as Kentucky, or strongly Republican, as Illinois and Iowa; but will rather seek in its deliverance to satisfy the demands of the party in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio and Indiana, where the Presidential battle will be fought. That is the common sense view, and we venture to predict will be the outcome at Chicago, no matter what is done in Congress.

Mr. WATTERSON in Washington continues his foolish talk of excommunicating Democrats who reject his idea, but it has little more weight than the absurdities of the Okolona *States* man, who is preaching free trade in Kansas as he did secession and murder in Mississippi. The selection of the Congressional Executive Committee on Tuesday, by the Democratic Congressmen, indicates the reverse of a free trade or "revenue only" canvass this year. This committee has charge of the Congressional part of the campaign and co-operates with the National Committee to be chosen at Chicago, and is composed as follows:

Senate—Senators GARLAND, of Arkansas, KENNA, of West Virginia, and GORMAN, of Maryland.

House of Representatives—Representatives PAIGE, of Ohio, ROSECRANS, of California, STOCKSLAGER, of Indiana, STEVENS, of New York, and MURPHY, of Iowa.

Two of the Senators and four of the Representatives indorse the Ohio resolution on the tariff, declaring for incidental protection. They are against Mr. MORRISON's bill. The Committee elected Senator GORMAN, of Maryland, its Chairman, and Representative POST of Pennsylvania, Secretary, and they are both Protectionists. Senator GORMAN will make an efficient Chairman, as he is recognized as a thorough and practical organizer—a man of deeds rather than words.

A FRENCH statistician, M. H. DE PARVILLE, has recently shown that while England consumes eight times and Belgium six times as much salted meats prepared in the United States as France, there is no *trichinosis* in those countries. France takes annually from ten to fifteen thousand live hogs and more than one million kilogrammes of salted meat from Germany, where *trichinosis* is epidemic, and yet no complaint is raised against that trade. It is only against American hogs that the clamor is made, and this has induced an eminent French economist, M. MOLINARI, to ask, "What, then, is *trichinosis*?" A question to which he happily answers, "It is a protectionist malady." The whole question of the prohibition against American pork in France, as well as in Germany, could not have been better expressed in a few words. It is a little dose of our own medicine, coated with a very thin pretence. In a recent report sent by the Secretary of State to Congress, the following statement is officially made by that high functionary:

No single instance based on competent scientific testimony can be adduced of *trichinosis* in Europe arising from the use of American packed swine products. In every single case in Germany it has been found that the disease is traceable to the consumption of freshly killed native hogs, and that its virulence diminishes with the lapse of time between the killing and consumption of the hog.

THE Fall River cotton spinners do not accept the doctrine that it is the purpose of protection to "elevate the wages of the toilers," as some of the advocates of the policy put it. On the contrary, one of their representative mill owners declares with brutal frankness that it is none of the workingman's business how much the protected employer makes. As reported he says:

Some mills make a good deal of money, and because they do the spinners forsooth would have more pay. Now what sense is there in that? If a workman is paid all he is worth what business is it of his how much his employer makes? Suppose I have a clerk who is worth to me $1,500 a year, and that I manage to make twenty, thirty or one hundred per cent., is that any reason why I should pay him $2,500 if $1,500 is the limit of his worth? I guess not, sir. The hired man has no business or right to concern himself with the amount of his employer's profits.

At stated times, generally preceding elections, the doctrine is taught that the tariff insures high wages and steady employment. Therefore vote the Republican ticket. After election we hear another doctrine. Labor is worth what it will bring in the market, and lock-outs and the importation of skilled workmen from Europe and negroes from the South, are useful accessories in regulating the standard.

IN discussing the tariff question in its relation to wages, the dollars and cents of the wage are generally considered and not their purchasing power in the necessities of life. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, head of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, is not a man of free trade sympathies or affiliations, and has after exhaustive inquiry recently compiled a careful table, showing, as nearly as could be ascertained, the purchasing power of a dollar in 1860 and in 1881. Here are a few extracts from the comparative statement:

In 1860 one dollar would buy over twenty-five pounds of flour; in 1881 less than twenty pounds.

In 1860 one dollar would rent a four-room tenement for six and three-quarter days; in 1881 for only three and three-quarter days.

In 1860 one dollar would give a man board for two and one-half days; in 1881 for less than one and one-half days.

In 1860 one dollar would buy the workingman nine and one-quarter pounds of roasting beef; in 1881 less than six pounds.

In 1860 one dollar would procure 512 pounds of coal; in 1881 only 256 pounds.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

JUDGE EWING Monday, in charging the Grand Jury, laid down the lottery law. He characterized the chance games or inducements at church fairs, concerts, by clothing merchants, or anybody else, a violation of the law subjecting the offenders to prosecution and punishment.

A SCRANTON LETTER states there is much suffering among the miners. There are many laborers in the region who have large families and who are earning less than six dollars a week. There is no foreign competition in anthracite coal; the operators have a monopoly of the market; corporations control production and wages. They grind the miners to starvation wages to make dividends on watered stock. The situation is not a pleasant one.

THE delegates elected from this county to the Democratic State Convention are warm supporters of SAMUEL J. RANDALL for the Presidential nomination, and believe he should receive the indorsement of the State Convention. The resolutions adopted in the several conventions faithfully represent the views of the Democracy of Allegheny county on the tariff, the abolition of internal revenue taxes, and the selection of Mr. RANDALL as a Presidential candidate.

AT Uniontown some of the DUKES jurors are proposing a campaign of libel suits against newspapers for denunciation of their action in that case, in acquitting DUKES of the murder of Capt. NUTT. The Uniontown *Standard* is the first selected victim, and it is not unlikely some of the irreverent clergy will be called to account. The finding of the jury is not regarded now as when it was delivered. Time has abated the acerbity and bitterness, and a calm review of the testimony on which DUKES was acquitted, has convinced many that the verdict was not the outrage proclaimed, but rested on strong legal grounds. Still the revival of the tragedy in any way is to be regretted.

THE three gentlemen who have most persistently declined being considered Presidential candidates, are TILDEN, BLAINE and PAYNE, yet they continue to increase in popular favor. TILDEN, according to recent interviews, can neither hear nor talk, and cannot, therefore, decline or object to being considered a candidate on the ground that silence gives consent; and further, not being able to raise his hand to take the oath of office, is ruled out. BLAINE declines because he says he only wants to be Secretary of State, that he might be enabled to wring the nose of BISMARCK for his general impertinence to Congress and insult to the great American hog. The friends of PAYNE have declined that gentleman, because it appears to be the best way to keep his name before the public.

THE strong point discrediting ex-Speaker KEIFER so far in the investigation of his charges against Correspondent BOYNTON, is the testimony of three reputable witnesses who swore that on the night before the Forty-seventh Congress adjourned *sine die* KEIFER called at BOYNTON's office and told him how, under the rules, he could defeat the Tariff bill, and he had a notion to do it because of the wool duty being reduced. This went to show that two days after KEIFER had been, as he alleges, corruptly approached by BOYNTON he sought the latter at his office and gave him his confidence. Would he have been likely to do so, had he ordered BOYNTON from his presence for criminal propositions, three days before? Mr. KEIFER seems to be in an ugly predicament.

JUDGE SHANNON, of Dakota, gives Judge CONGER, of Michigan, a son of the Senatorial snarleyow, a first class certificate as to his administration of justice in Dakota as a Federal Judge. "CONGER," said Judge SHANNON to the Springer Committee on Saturday, "while holding a term of court at Miles City played poker for money one Sunday afternoon, while during the morning of the same day he had delivered an address before a Sunday school." If that chap is not qualified to lead the moral reform wing of the Republican party, the hunt might as well be given up. He was also in the habit of appearing drunk on the bench and addressing temperance meetings. Such a jewel should not be allowed to waste his sweetness in Dakota, but brought to the States on the double quick. What a candidate for the President he would make with JIM BLAINE or JOHN LOGAN.

GREENBACKS CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court Decides the Long Pending Legal Tender Case.

Declaring Issue of Such Notes Exercise of Constitutional Power.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in the long pending legal tender case of August D. Julliard vs. Thomas S. Greenman, brought here by writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

The question presented by the case, assumed by the Court is whether notes of the United States issued in time of war, issued by acts of Congress declaring them to be legal tender in payment of private debt, and afterward in time of peace redeemed and paid in gold coin at the Treasury and then reissued under act of 1878 can under the Constitution of the United States, be legal tender in payment of such debt.

The Court is unanimously of the opinion that the present case cannot be distinguished in principle from cases heretofore decided and reported under the names of "Legal Tender Cases" (12 Wall 457) "Dooley vs. Smith" (13 Wall 604) "Railroad Company vs. Johnson" (15 Wall 195) and "Maryland vs. Railroad Company" (22 Wall 105), and all Justices, except Justice Field, who adheres to the views expressed in his dessenting opinions, in those cases, are of the opinion.

They were rightly decided. The Court holds, therefore, that Congress has the power to issue obligations of the United States in such form and to impress upon them such qualities as currency for the purchase of merchandise and the payment of debt as accord with the usage of Sovereign Governments. The power as incident to the power of borrowing money and issuing bills and notes of the Government for money borrowed, of impressing upon those bills or notes the quality of being legal tender for the payment of private debts, was a power universally understood to belong to the sovereignty in Europe and America at the time of framing and adoption of the Constitution of the United States. This power of making notes of the United States legal tender in payment of private debts being included in the power to borrow money and to provide for national currency, is not defeated or restricted by the fact that its exercise may affect the value of private contracts. If upon just and fair interpretation of the whole Constitution a particular power or authority appears to be vested in Congress, it is no constitutional objection to its existence or to its exercise that property or contracts of individuals may be incidentally affected." "Congress," the Court says in conclusion, "as the Legislature of a sovereign nation being especially empowered by the Constitution to lay and collect taxes to pay debts and provide for common defense and the general welfare of the United States, and to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and being clearly authorized as incidental to exercise those great powers, to omit bills of credit to charter national banks, and to provide national currency for the whole people in the form of coin, treasury notes and the national bank bills, and the power to make notes of the Government a legal tender in payment of private debts being one of the powers belonging to a sovereignty in other civilized nations and not expressly withheld from Congress by the Constitution, we are irresistably impelled to the conclusion that impressing upon the treasury notes of the United States the quality of being legal tender in payment of private debts is an appropriate means, conducive and plainly adapted in the execution of undoubted powers of Congress, consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and therefore within the meaning of that instrument necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States. Such being our conclusion in the matter of law, the question whether at any particular time, in war or in peace, the urgency is such by reason of unusual and pressing demands on the resources of the Government, or of inadequacy of the supply of gold and silver coin to furnish the currency needed for uses of the Government, and of people that it is, as a matter of fact, wise and expedient to resort to this means, is a political question to be determined by Congress when the question of exigency arises, and not a judicial question to be afterward passed upon by the courts. It follows that the act of May 31, 1878, is constitutional and valid, and that the Circuit Court rightly held that a tender in treasury notes reissued and kept in circulation under that act was a tender of lawful money in payment of defendant's debt to plaintiff. The judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed. The opinion was by Justice Grey, Justice Field dissenting.

JUSTICE FIELD'S DISSENSION.

Justice Field in a long and carefully prepared opinion, dissents from the judgment of the Court and from all arguments advanced in its support. "If there be anything," he says, "in the history of the Constitution which can be established with a moral certainty, it is that the framers of that instrument intended to prohibit the issue of legal tender notes both by the general Government and by States. The argument presented by the Court, and by advocates of legal tender, amounts to this: The object of borrowing is to raise funds; the annexing of the quality of legal tender to notes of the Government will induce parties to take them and funds will thereby be more readily loaned. But the same thing may be said of the annexation of any other provision which would give to holders of notes some advantage, as for instance, the provision that notes of the Government should serve as a free ticket on public conveyances of the country, or give free ingress to places of amusements, or entitle him to a percentage from the revenue of private corporations. The same consequence—a ready acceptance of notes—would follow, and yet no one would pretend that the annexation of provisions of this kind with respect to the property of others over which a borrower has no control would be in any sense an appropriate measure to the execution of power to borrow. There is no invasion by the Government of the rights of third parties which may not be thus sanctioned under the pretence that its allowance will lead to a ready acceptance of the Government's notes and produce the desired loan."

In conclusion, Justice Field says: "From the decision of the Court I see only evil is likely to follow. If Congress has power to make notes of the United States a legal tender, and to make them pass as money, it may be asked what necessity was there to invest it by the Constitution with power to borrow money if it can make money? Why borrow it if notes of the United States with a legal tender quality are money or an equivalent of money? why should Congress not at once issue sufficient amount to pay all bonds of the United States? why pay interest on a thousand millions of dollars of bonds when it can in one day make money enough to pay them? It would not surprise me if there will be a call from many quarters upon the Government to issue such notes for bonds. Who can object to it if the doctrine declared by the court is sound and why should there be any restraint upon unlimited appropriations of the Government for all imaginary schemes of public improvement, if the printing press can furnish all the money that is needed for them?"

IMITATION BUTTER.

More Sold in Pittsburgh Than in Any Other City.

A committee of the Senate of New York is investigating in New York city the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. One of the witnesses, C. H. Robertson, of Chicago, when asked where he sold butterine which contained the poorest quality of butter, replied: "In Pittsburgh. The people there don't know good butter when they see it. They wouldn't have it if they could get it at any price."

Investigation has disclosed the fact that there is a great deal of truth in what Robertson said. A majority of the commission houses on Liberty street handle oleomargarine, selling it as such to hotels, restaurants, small dealers in butter and street venders. Several good firms estimate that fully one-half the so-called butter sold in the city is oleomargarine disguised under various names, such as creamery, gilt edge, dairy, country butter, etc. Many of the market hucksters buy it, take it out to their farms and after a proper admixture of genuine butter, bring it into the market in baskets, selling it at an advance of from 20 to 30 cents over what they paid for the oleomargarine. Small venders, after it is worked up into the proper form and stamped as prime print butter, hawk it around the streets selling it to private families, some of whom know its true character, but are willing to use it, as it sells from fifteen to twenty cents less than a strictly pure article of butter can be purchased at.

The sale of oleomargarine in this vicinity has increased more than a hundred per cent. over the sales of any previous year, and has made such inroads upon the butter market proper that a large firm who have sold from 300 to 400 pounds of butter per week, now sell less than half that quantity, though they claim that they are again regaining part of this trade by reason of the warfare which has been inaugurated upon the spurious article in the various States. Cleveland, Chicago, and other Illinois towns, and some points in Iowa are the principal shippers to Pittsburgh, though some comes here from the East.

While some of the brands of oleomargarine may not be deleterious to health, yet the processes of manufacture and the material from which it is frequently made, would be anything but pleasing to a fastidious taste were it publicly known. The various manufactories of this article send out circulars periodically to the market, and a member of a certain firm on Liberty street, having been approached by a soap manufacturer, whose factory is within a radius of one hundred miles from Pittsburgh, who showed him the margins for profit in handling oleomargarine, as against those for handling butter. He went through the establishment where oleomargarine is manufactured in connection with soap, and after an examination in which he ascertained that the firm consider animal offal the choicest material from which to manufacture butter, he told them that if they wished to command a market for their product, they had better never allow anyone to go through their factory.

Large quantities from this establishment are sold on our streets, but the bulk of it is shipped to the coal and coke regions, where the co-operative stores, it is claimed, handle it to almost the exclusion of butter proper. At the depots of nearly every railroad leading out of the city, the article will be found consigned to various stores along the line, and recognized readily by the brands upon it. Some of our butter and produce dealers claim that a rigid examination should be made by our authorities, as it will be found that the law in relation to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is not only evaded, but openly violated by parties who handle this article.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Armstrong and Luzerne Counties Declare for Randall.

What the Democracy in Fayette Propose Doing in the Future.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WILKESBARRE, PA., March 4.—The Democrats of the Fourth Legislative district of Luzerne county have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to support Eckley B. Coxe for delegate-at-large to the National Convention, and to support S. J. Randall for President. This is the first ballot for Mr. Randall in a county giving 2,000 Democratic majority. Randall is a strong favorite among a majority of the local politicians; not because his name is Randall, but because he is a Pennsylvanian, and conceded a strong and able man. The old ticket has many friends, and Hancock is not forgotten by any means. He is a great favorite among the working classes. Some of the politicians, including Bogert, of the *Union Leader*, thinks he would make a strong candidate if again nominated. Whatever may be the result, and whoever the nominee may be, old Luzerne will do her whole duty next November.

The Republicans of Luzerne are almost a unit for Blaine, and it is more than probable that Blaine delegates will be sent to Chicago. A few of the Federal office-holders are for Arthur, but there is no spontaneous move among the people in his behalf. Edmunds has many friends among the miners, as has also Lincoln. Logan is not thought of, and Grant's name is not mentioned at all. The Wilkesbarre *Record* has already taken the field for Blaine, and is backed by some of the leading politicians of the country. Blaine's support is entirely spontaneous.

Fayette County.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 4.—The Democratic County Committee met at the Fulton House here at 10 o'clock this afternoon and after some preliminary business elected five delegates to the State Convention. The preliminary business was this: The editors of all the Democratic papers in the county had been invited to attend the meeting which they did. The Chairman stated "that he had asked the editors to attend for the purpose of having a talk with them in regard to some unpleasantries which they had been saying about candidates in the late campaign and about each other, and which for the good of the party he wished stopped." The editors were asked to speak. Some of them did so. Those who spoke promised to be good boys, and not say naughty things any more. The Chairman forgave them, congratulated himself upon his good work, and the committee proceeded to ballot for delegates. When the ballots were counted it was found that Hon. C. E. Boyle, Col. T. B. Searight, of Uniontown; J. J. Kerr, of Falls City; W. F. Zuck, of Pennsville, and J. E. Stillwagon, of Connellsville, had been chosen. There were eight candidates.

Armstrong County.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

KITTANNING, PA., March 4.—At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee held here to-day Calvin Rayburn, E. D. Graff and F. M. McKernan were chosen delegates to the State Convention. Mr. Graff received the indorsement of the committee for delegate to the Chicago Convention. All the delegates are favorable to Randall for President, but the committee gave no instructions.

EL MAHDI'S HORDE.

Some Facts About the People of the Soudan.

Intellectual Capacity and Habits of Life.

The vast territory of the Soudan is peopled by hordes of Arabs of various tribes, whose number is computed to be between thirty and forty millions.

The Arab—and in this nomenclature, besides the natives of Arabia proper, all the inhabitants of the northern and half of the eastern portion of Africa are to be comprehended—is a singular race. Wild and ferocious like the savages of the far West, the Arabs are endowed with a keener intellect and a highly nervous temperament, a characteristic which has impressed itself upon the Spanish nation by reason of contact. Unlike, however, the aborigines of America, who are stolid, content with hunting and the gratification of their natural wants, the Arabs are ever restless and aggressive, and pray upon their fellow-beings. Although very dark in compexion, they are not negroes; their hair is coarse but smooth.

Their habitations are principally on the borders of the streams, and in the interior countries they sink wells, where practicable, and cluster around them, forming villages and towns, their houses consisting of mud walls and thatched, conical roofs.

Living in a state of nature, their wants are but few, consequently they are not forced to extra exertion to supply them. They live on the simplest diet. Their staple food is darra, millet, which they pulverize and make into bread. Very little animal food is used by them. Dates and camels' milk constitute the luxury indulged in by the well to do among them. Their agriculture is therefore confined to the rising of millet and a few other farinacious articles, such as beans, backla, or lubens, etc., in the most primitive manner.

In the matter of raiment they are, owing to the nature of the climate, in a state of almost complete nudity, only a scarf being wound lightly round their loins. Their other occupation consist in collecting ostrich feathers, tusks of elephants, senna, and gum-arabic, the latter is indigenous to the country, and is extracted from the *acacia arabica*, a small tree which forms vast forests in the hottest regions of Africa. All these sink, however, into insignificance compared with the profits in slaves, in selling which they are mainly engaged.

Egypt and Arabia provide markets for the disposal of their productions, as well as for the procurement of their wants, which consist of coffee, tobacco, arms and ammunition, cotton cloth, and nicknacks. The former is reached by the Nile, and the latter by the way of Suakim, a seaport on the Red sea. As this last is difficult of access, owing to the necessary land journey, the Nile is preferred.

They live in a state of barbaric independence, under the control of petty chiefs called sheiks, who have assumed supremacy over their respective communities by virtue of their religious character and extra sanctity.

The introduction of Mohammedanism among the children of the desert did not contribute toward their moral and social advancement. Indeed, wherever Mohammedanism made its appearance it has exercised a most pernicious influence over its votaries, more particularly among the Arabs. It killed all traces of civilization among the ancient Egyptians, for which they were justly celebrated and to which the Greeks owed their progress.

But this religion suited Arab proclivities to a nicety; it was simple in creed and ministered to their brutal passions. Divine unity and belief in Mohammed as the true apostle of God, where the only essential requirements. It encouraged polygamy and promised seventy-two houris in the life to come. It moreover preached aggression and aggrandizement, made it a virtue to war against unbelievers, and upheld the enslavement of captives. It not only legalized their wanted vocation, but opened a regular market for the disposal of their chattels wherever Islamism prevailed.

The peculiar construction of society among the Mohammedans is such as to render slave service indespensible. Every household naturally requires domestic service, both for personal attendence and menial duties. But seclusion being one of the requirements of the Koran, Mohammedan women are precluded from entering into such service, because they would thereby come into contact with the male portion of a family, which according to their religious idea of propriety, is unlawful. As to men who are not near relatives, they are strictly excluded from the harems, or the aparments of women, excepting those who are denaturalized. Hence Circassians are employed for personal attendance, and the blacks for menial service.

Slaves being a stapie commodity among the Mussulmans, Mohammedanism greatly tended to stimulate the ardor of the Arabs of Soudan to extra exertion, and the consequence has been that the negros of Central America have been the sufferers. Frequent incursions are made into their territories and hordes are captured, who are either employed to till the ground for the benefit of their captors or sold into slavery, both men and women; the former, if young, being first denaturalized, so as to be marketable for harem service.

Such was the character and condition of Soudan prior to Mehemmed Ali's conquest of Egypt, and it has not undergone much change since.

Neuralgia.

A lady in Virginia, after using the Treatment for two weeks, writes:

"I am a great deal stronger than when I commenced its use. * * * One thing I must tell you. It stopped the neuralgia. I took cold and feared that I would have it for two or three weeks, as I generally stood the pain for that long before I would take chloral, the only thing that ever stopped it before, and I disliked to take it so much that I would put it off until I thought I could not live for the agony. But this time it only lasted two days. When I began the Compound Oxygen I could scarcely sit up an hour; now I can sit up most of the time."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, **1109** and **1111** Girard street, Philadelphia.

At Rockport, Ind., a party of 12, who had been across the river to attend a wedding, were caught in the tornado. The ferryboat in which they were was blown ashore and dashed to pieces, and its passengers were left clinging to the limbs of the trees against which the boat was hurled. None of them were killed.

CLERGYMEN, lawyers, public speakers and singers confirm the opinion of the general public in regard Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. All say it is the best remedy that can be procured for all affections of the vocal organ, throat and lungs.

Upon a hill in the centre of the village of Goshen, Ala., stood a new and well-built schoolhouse. Although not a stick of the building could be found after the storm, excepting the flooring, not one of the twenty-six inmates was fatally injured.

MY daughter was troubled with Heart Disease for **5** years, given up by physicians, had sinking spells, constant pain, great swelling over her heart extending to left arm, and severe spells of neuralgia extending over entire body; doctors could not help her. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator cured her within three months.—Jas. Tilton, Concord, N. H. **$1** per bottle at druggists.

FREE A lady's fancy box with **26** articles and **60** page book illustrating games, tricks, &c. Send **10c** to help pay postage. E. Nason & Co., **120** Fulton St., New York.

mrs-eowdtW

THE TARIFF BILL.

w York's Delegation Strongly Opposed to It.

ganization of the Democratic Campaign Committee.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ASHINGTON, March 5.—A canvass of New York Democratic members of the se of Representatives has developed ater numerical and more pronounced osition to the Morrison Tariff bill than anticipated. Mr. Spriggs, of the ca district, says that from twelve to en of the twenty-one Democrats n New York will vote against the bill. Spriggs adds that "It is no use for rrison to talk about reading us out of party. The bill will never get my e."

Ir. Greenleaf, of Rochester, says: "The in my opinion, will not pass. I am inst it in its present form."

Ir. Arnot, of Elmira, says: "Sixteen mocratic votes from New York, will be against the bill and that it can't s the House."

Ir. Wemple, of the Saratoga district, s fifteen or sixteen Democrats from w York will vote against it. "It is a r bill and would ruin the party in New k."

Ir. Rogers, of Buffalo, says: "The won't do, and I don't think it possible it to pass the House."

Ir. Stevens, of Utica, one of the Board Control of the Democratic Congres- nal Committee, heretofore claimed by free traders, says: "Mine is the gest wool growing district in the State d my constituents would never consent his bill."

Ir. Van Alstyne, of Albany, also lmed by Morrison, says: "I can't vote the bill."

Ir. Mayberry, of Detroit, Mich., who ed for Carlisle, says the bill can never through.

A leading member of the House, who s at a dinner party with Morrison and tterson to-night, says that Morrison nitted to him that this bill was ipped.

GEN. NEGLEY'S MISSION.

General James S. Negley is here to day d says the object of his visit is three-fold. the first place he is attending the meet- of the Union League, which organiza- n is now committed strongly to the ad- acy of the protective tariff system and osition to the States' right doctrine. condly, he wanted to see about the io river bridge bill, which has been re- red by the Chairman of a sub-commit- of the House Committee on Commerce the Secretary of the Treasury. Third, came to urge the Hopkins bill increas- the appropriation for the Pittsburgh stoffice to a million and a half of dol- s. He called on Mr. Hopkins and a mber of the members of the House in gard to it and received very encouraging ports. M. L. Malone is with Gen. Neg- in regard to the Postoffice bill. Gen. Neg- y, during the day, made a careful can- ss in regard to the Morrison tariff bill. om authorities which he says are not to questioned he learned that there is no obability of the passage of Mr. Morri- n's bill. He says Mr. Randall is deter- ined to make political capital out of its feat, and that he has the National Demo- atic Committee behind him, and forty- e Democratic members of Congress will -operate with him. The bill will be aded down with riders and thus killed. eneral Negley says he found considera- e Blaine sentiment on the Republican le of the House. Since Lincoln is the cided choice of the majority for the sec- d place the General thinks it not un- kely that he may be taken for first place ase the friends of Arthur, Blaine, gan, Sherman and Edmunds dead-lock e Convention.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The sub-committee of the House Elec- ons Committee, consisting of Messrs. urner, Adams, Robertson, Ranney and epburn, to-day finished the hearings in ie contests of Garrison vs. Mayo in the irst Virginia district, and that of Wal- ace vs. McKinley in the Eighteenth Ohio istrict. The members of the sub-com- ittee say they find both cases compli- ated and the difficulties embracing ques- ions both of law and of fact and give no ndication as to their decision in either. From another member of the Election Committee, however, it is learned that here is no doubt but that the full commit- ee will report to the House unseating oth Mayo and McKinley.

VANDERSLICE AND THE PENSION OFFICE.

John M. Vanderslice, the newly ap- ointed Philadelphia Pension Agent, is here working up his confirmation. He oes not apprehend any difficulty, not- withstanding the opposition of Judge Kelley. He says that Senator Mitchell, Chairman of the Pension Committee, to which his nomination was referred, favored Gen. Sickel on account of civil ervice, but will not fight him (Vander- slice) now that his name has been sent to he Senate. Vanderslice laughs at Gen. Pearson's announcement of the opposition of the Grand Army of the Republic. Arthur did a very shrewd thing in send- ng in the name of Valentine for District Attorney with that of Vanderslice as this ies Mitchell's hands. Quay's man will go through.

READY FOR WORK.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Demo- cratic Congressional Campaign Committee met at the Arlington Hotel this evening, and organized for the coming campaign. Senator Pendleton, Chairman of the Demo- cratic joint caucus, presided, and Repre- sentative Post, Secretary of the joint caucus, acted as Secretary of the meeting. Thirty States and four Territories are rep- resented on the campaign committee, these being the States and Territories which send a Democratic Senator or Rep- resentative to Congress. Thirty-one mem- bers are present this evening. Following is the Executive Committee selected: On the part of the Senate, Senators Garland, Kenna and German; on the part of the House, Representatives Paige, Rosecrans, Stockslager, Stevens and Murphy.

It was decided this Executive Commit- tee should be empowered to select members of the Campaign Committee for the States and Territories not represented in either the Senate or House by a Democrat. These States and Territories are Colorado, Kan- sas, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Dakota, Idaho, New Mexico and Washington Ter- ritories. No other business was trans- acted by the Campaign Committee.

The Executive Committee met upon ad- journment of the Campaign Committee and organized by electing Senator Gorham Chairman, and Representative Post Secre- tary.

Senator Kenna and Representatives Stevens and Stockslager were appointed a sub-committee on finance, and Senator Garland and Representatives Murphy and Paige a sub-committee on campaign docu- ments, the Chairman being *ex officio* member of both sub-committees. The committee had an informal talk over arrangements to be made for the campaign, but did not enter into a discussion of questions of party policy. The Revenue Reform Democrats appear to be in the minority on the Ex- ecutive Committee. Senators Gorman and Kenna are both tariff Democrats as are Representatives Paige and Stevens. Representatives Stockslager and Murphy were Carlisle men, and with Senator Gar- land, represent the tariff reform element on the committee. Representative Rose- crans voted for Carlisle for Speaker, but is an "Incidental Protectionist," and in- dorses the Ohio Tariff platform. The Secretary of the Committee is a tariff Democrat. In the main the committee is composed of the younger element of the party.

The following is the full list of the Cam- paign Committee as at present organized:

Alabama—H. A. Herbert.
Arkansas—A. H. Garland.
California—W. T. Rosecrans.
Connecticut—W. W. Eaton.
Delaware—B. Lore.
Georgia—A. H. Colquitt.
Illinois—R. W. Townshend.
Indiana—S. M. Stockslager.
Iowa—J. H. Murphy.
Kentucky—Jas. F. Clay.
Louisiana—N. C. Blanchard.
Maryland—A. P. Gorman.
Massachusetts—H. B. Lovering.
Michigan—N. B. Eldridge.
Mississippi—H. L. Maldrow.
Missouri—A. M. Dockery.
Nevada—Geo. W. Cassidy.
New Jersey—W. H. Fiedler.
New York—R. P. Stevens.
North Carolina—Clement Dowd.
Ohio—D. R. Paige.
Oregon—J. H. Slater.
Pennsylvania—Wm. Mutchler.
South Carolina—Samuel Dibble.
Tennessee—J. Q. Hrrris.
Texas—R. Q. Mills.
Virginia—John S. Barbour.
West Virgina—John E. Kenna.
Wisconsin—P. V. Deuster.
Florida—R. H. M. Davison.
Arizona—G. H. Oury.
Montana—M. Maginnis.
Wyoming—M. E. Post.
Utah—J. F. Caine.

TRICKY SHEIKHS

Offering to Desert Osman Digma for Money.

Twenty-Seven Hundred Dead Bodies Buried at Teb.

LONDON, March 5.—General Graham is making preparations at Suakim to advance upon Tamanieb. The Sheikhs of several tribes have sent envoys offering to desert Osman Digma and assist the English if paid for their services. Twenty-seven hundred bodies have been buried at Teb, including the Egytians killed the fight between Baker Pasha's troops and the rebels. Captain Mason, the English agent at Massowah, is organizing an Abyssinian contingent under English officers to op- erate upon Khartoum if El Mahdi contin- ues fighting. General Gordon has asked for further supplies of money. The treasury at Cairo has sent him £4,000 and a number of decorations.

Three hundred and thirty sick and wounded sailed from Trinkitat to-day for Suez, where they will be placed in a hos- pital. Reports have reached Suakim that the Bedouins of Jeddah are in revolt against Turkey. It is expected a state of siege will be declared.

The troops from Trinkitat will not land at the town of Suakim, but a little south. Arabs at Suakim from Osman Digma's camp report the rebel leader is still bitterly hostile to the English.

OSMAN DIGMA TO BE TAUGHT A LESSON.

SUAKIM, March 5.—Arab reports Os- man Digma has 4,000 men at Tamanieb and more twenty-three miles from Suakim. The slaves' officers are strongly urging the Government to give Osman Digma a lesson. The garrison at Sennaar are safe but are prevented by marauders from descending the Nile.

Admiral Hewett and General Graham have issued a joint decree summoning Sheiks of tribes to Suakim, and saying if they come they will be protected but if they refuse the fate of Teb awaits them.

THE DYNAMITERS.

THE POLICE WATCHING THE AUTHORS OF THE OUTRAGES VERY CLOSELY.

LONDON, March 5.—The police seem to be on the right trail for the discovery of the authors of the dynamite outrages, and think they have evidence which will soon lead to their capture. It has been learned that three men landed at Southampton February 20 from a steamer from New York. Two of them were gentlemanlike in appearance, the other rough and sailor- like. They purchased two portmanteans, one of which has been identified as that found in Charing Cross station, filled with explosives, and the other as that found in Victoria station. A por- tion of an overcoat found in the Charing Cross bay, is similar to a garment worn by one of three men. It is believed that three other men, who have not been traced landed likewise at Southampton and acted in concert with the three whose move- ments are partially known, but kept aloof from them. The three men first men- tioned left Southampton about the time the two gentlemen came to London, where one went directly to the Waverly Hotel. He had with him a valise "heavy as lead." The other man went to the Wav- erly a few days later. After they left the hotel two boxes made to contain small American clocks and a tray of a cash box similar to that in the portmanteau found at the Padding- ton station were discovered. The sailor took a ticket from Southampton for Bris- tol, but this is not believed to have been his destination. He had previously written a letter addressed to Limerick. It is sup- posed six men were concerned in the plot and divided themselves into three parties on February 21st. A reward is offered for the apprehension of the five men, two of whom are described as Americans. An Irish-American named Burns or Baron, who described himself as an American detective, took lodgings at Bradford on February 6. He had two black trunks and allowed no one to enter his room. On the midnight of February 12, he brought home with him several strange men and women. On another occasion, some time after this, a hissing sound was heard pro- ceed from a stranger's room, followed by an explosion. Burns opened the door and exclaimed there was nothing wrong. He disappeared February 21. A woman called for his baggage, and said Burns was about to return to New York.

The police are searching for dynamite in all directions, as it is believed bags of ex- plosive material have been deposited in various quarters of the city. A suspicious party known to be an American was noticed lingering in the neighborhood of Windsor Castle.

JAMES' STORY.

The Ex-Postmaster General Speaks Out at Last.

His Explanations of How Star Route Dorsey Did Business.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Ex-Post master General Thomas L. James was to- day examined by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. Witness produced a printed statement of the Star Route investigations and prosecutions. The alleged Star Route frauds, he said, were brought to his notice by Senator George E. Spencer some time before witness was made Postmaster Gen- eral. He was called to Washington by a dispatch from Whitelaw Reid, and with Mr. Reid he called upon the President and was informed that he was to be offered the Postmaster Generalship. The Star Route measures were then talked over. The President said there was some- thing wrong in the Postoffice Department and that he expected witness to "put the plow in to the beam and subsoil it." On the 9th of March, 1881, the Presi- dent again brought the matter to the notice of witness, and said he expected witness to cut off the frauds; that if upon investigation it was found that any person was guilty, they should be turned over to the Department of Justice. Witness said that he proposed to call Mr. Woodward into the inquiry and that it met the approval of the President. John Swinton, an editor of the New York *Sun*, suggested the name of A. M. Gibson as an inspector, and he was accepted and put to work.

DETAILING THE WORK.

Here the witness entered into a lengthy narrative about the details of the work of Gibson and Woodward, all of which is well known to the country. Witness suggested to the President that civil suits should be first instituted against the accused, but the President thought that criminal suits should be brought first. The Attorney General warned the President that crimi- nal suits might strike men high in official position and turn the political tide to the Democrats. The witness di- rected a large portion of his statement to ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey. He said Dor- sey called on him one day at the Arling- ton Hotel, in this city, and denounced General Brady and demanded his removal as Second Assistant Postmaster General. Witness recommended Brady's removal to the President, who took the matter under advisement, and after concluding that Brady's resignation should not be de- manded, reconsidered, consented to it, and witness asked for it. Gen. Brady imme- diately handed in his resignation. Then Dorsey began to hedge. He was in the mood of a beggar and lost his aggressive- ness. "He cringed and crawled," stated witness, "and his brazen effrontery disap- peared in his pleas for clemency."

EVIDENCE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Witness said A. M. Gibson, formerly connected with the New York *Sun* as its Washington correspondent, placed in his hands evidence of the greatest importance and made valuable suggestions bearing upon the Star Route matters and methods. All sources of information at command were made available and investigation pushed in every way. The state of affairs thus revealed was appalling. In the early part of April, fortified with facts and figures, laboriously and carefully collated, Mr. Woodward and myself called upon the President and exhibited a comparative statement of the most corruptly manipu- lated routes. He displayed great surprise and wished to know if the figures had been verified. He also added he had been providentially saved from falling in to a trap which had evidently been set for him and had been contemplating some peril which we have narrowly escaped.

IN CONSULTATION WITH GARFIELD.

He asked whether the papers had been shown to the Attorney General. I re- plied "No," when he requested me to call with that official and Mr. Woodward the next day. In conformity with his request we called the next afternoon and a lengthy consultation ensued. In answer to my suggestion as to whether it would not be wise to institute a civil suit for the re- covery of the money obtained through dishonorable means rather than to com- mence criminal proceedings against the implicated parties, he said "No." "One moment, Mr. President," said the At- torney General, "Consider whether or no the Postmaster General is not right before you give a final decision. Remember these proceedings may strike men in high places; that they may result in changing the Republican majority in the United States Senate into a Democratic majority; that they may affect persons who claim you are under personal obligations to them for services rendered in the last campaign, and one person in particular who asserts that without his management you could not have been elected. Look the facts squarely in the face before taking a final stand for neither the Postmaster General or myself will know a friend or foe in this matter."

PROBE THE ULCER TO THE BOTTOM.

The President walked across the room, reflected a moment, and said, "No, I have sworn to execute the laws. Go ahead, re- gardless where or whom you may hit. I direct you both not only to probe this ulcer to the bottom but to cut it out."

This closed the conversation. Shortly af- ter the conference above referred to, ex- Senator Dorsey called on me at Washing- ton and in the presence of Mr. Woodward, denounced Brady bitterly, and urged that he be removed.

Witness incidently remarked that in his opinion the publication of the reports sent to Congress by Postmaster General Gresham, would be detrimental to the pub- lic interests. The preparations made for in- vestigating the Star Routes were described by witness at length. Very soon, said James, Dorsey began to actually engage in efforts to shield himself, to bring the in- vestigation to naught, to disturb the re- lations of the President with his cabinet and to convince the country that "perse- cution" was the primary motive of the department and administration. The most brazen effrontery and reckless pre- varication were freely indulged in, despite the most convincing documentary and oral evidences which abounded on every hand. The history of the Dorsey Star Route combination was given in detail, in- cluding Rerdell's and Brady's connection therewith pretty nearly as stated in the article.

HOW DORSEY DID BUSINESS.

Witness said ex-Senator Spencer in- formed him that on one occasion, when he was in the room alone with Dorsey, the latter remarked, "see how I do business," whereupon he placed $5,000 or $6,000 in an envelope and laid it on a table. Presently Brady came in, put the envelope in his pocket and went away. On the last Wednesday in June, James said that with Attorneys Cooks and Woodward, he called on the President at the White House. As they entered the attendant said, "Go right up stairs to the Cabinet room, the President is there."

"Who is with him?" asked James.

"SENATOR DORSEY AND COL. INGERSOLL."

The three went into the room and word was sent to the President. When the latter entered he was introduced to Cook. "This," said James, "was obviously the first time they had met." Cook ex- plained what had been done by Gibson and himself. The President suggested they were too slow; that they should be more earnest in their work, and that they should have the accused parties indicted and tried. Cook promised no time should be lost. On rising to leave the room he said, "Mr. President, you know I am a criminal lawyer and that my associa- tions are not always with angels. I hear a great deal about what is going on, and I feel it my duty to say from knowledge which has come into my possession that something dreadful is about to happen. I do not know what it is, but I can learn during the coming week."

Toward the close of August at the meet- ing at the house of the Attorney General, at which Woodward, Cook and Gibson were present, the question of additional counsel was discussed. The Attorney General said he had concluded to retain Hon. B. H. Brewster, and that he would retain any other person who James would suggest. James asked that Hon. George Bliss be retained. This was done.

JAMES WASHING HIS HANDS.

In conclusion, witness said: "I desire to say to the committee that I gladly avail myself of the opportunity offered by their summons to present to them, and the pub- lic this statement of essential facts of my connection with the Star Route proceed- ings. I deem it due to history and a matter of justice to myself and still more justice to the memory of the late President Gar- field that his conduct in the whole affair was honorable in a high degree, and was inspired by the lofty sense of duties to his office. If he had taken a lower view of his obligations as chief magistrate and as an honest man it is my firm belief he would not have fallen a victim to an assassin's bullet."

Gov. Stewart, member of the committee, said: "Your belief, Mr. James, is that the assassination of Garfield was in conse- quence of the Star Route matter?"

"I mean, judging from the clamor of the people and clippings found in the assassin's pocket, that Guiteau's head was turned by these things."

MR. MACVEAGH'S TESTIMONY.

Ex-Attorney General MacVeagh was questioned concerning the Star Route frauds, corroborating the testimony of James in the main features. After Presi- dent Garfield was shot witness consid- ered that it was not desirable to compli- cate the Star Route cases, and desired to do nothing to complicate the President who would succeed Garfield. He wished his successor to go as little embarrassed as possible. MacVeagh continuing, said, "I had several conferences with President Arthur as to the general subject of the prosecution of the Star Route cases, and he expressed the desire that I remain and be responsible for the prosecution, first as Attorney General and subsequently as leading counsel for the Government, but I felt I could not do so."

MacVeagh will continue his testimony to-morrow.

A TRAVELER FROM ARIZONA.

He Wanted a Pass to Cincinnati and He Got It.

His Story of Wealth Acquired and Lost, Which You Can Believe or Disbelieve.

James McSweeney was one of the many solicitors for assistance at the office of the Poor Board yesterday. He is 45 years old, and badly crippled. He travels in a little wagon which he propells with his hands. When he wheeled himself into the building, and into the presence of the sitting members, he told a rather sad story of his life and its misfortunes. He gave days and dates and semi-occasion- ally emphasized his remarks with a liberal sprinkling of profanity. He was formerly a resident of Cincinnati. Six years ago he went West and engaged in mining. He traveled through all the Western States. Three years ago he settled in a mining town in the north- western portion of Arizona. Fortune favored him. Every lead he struck seemed to be bubbling over with luck. He accumulated considerable money but he wanted more. In a year after he settled there he was a speculator. In less than six months after- wards he was reduced to poverty. He possessed nothing but the reckless ha'bits of dissipation peculiar to the wealthy of the West. He returned to prospecting, but was discontented. His luck had fol- lowed in the wake of his wealth. Dis- heartened by reverses and relentless ill- fortune, he made an unsuccessful attempt at self-destruction. He was locked up for two weeks. When discharged he returned to work, determined to retrieve his shattered fortune. For a year he worked with a will. He knew no Sunday, as when it came he continued his work. Three companions were employed in the mine with him.

"We all went to work together that morning," he went on. "I don't know but I guess the Sunday work did it. That's my story and here I am a miserable monument of that day's sin. My com- panions, good fellows too, Bill Evans, from Kentucky, and John and Hesh Dixon, tender feet I think from Pennsylvania, were dug out and buried in one grave just handy to the claim. My legs were crushed from the body down, and I have never walked since. Yes, I have traveled from Arizona alone, and I hain't walked a step of it either. I have done some tall talking, but I always managed to get a railroad pass from one place to another. Of course it required a little time, but my business is not urgent."

"Then the mine caved in on you?" suggested Secretary Todd.

"That's it, sir; that's it. I was almost completely buried in the slide for two days. The other boys never knew what hurt them."

"Where do you want to go now," asked the Secretary, mellow with charity.

"Well, I guess I'll take the back-track now. I want to go to Cincinnati where my people live."

"All right. Give him a ticket to Columbus," suggested the sitting member.

The ticket was received with thanks. "I'm obliged, gentlemen," said the man on wheels, "but say, how about some chink? We tourists must eat sometimes, you know."

"Too true, too true," chimed in Bob Elliott, who had stood back listening to the story. "Here you are," handing the excursionist a silver dollar; "Now good bye."

An aged lady from the Point commanded the attention of the house, and the gentle- man from Arizona rolled himself out.

THE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

Representatives to the State Convention Chosen Yesterday.

Resolutions of Indorsement for Pattison, and Supporting Randall for President.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

The Democratic Legislative district con- ventions, to elect delegates to represent Allegheny county in the State convention, were held yesterday. The First district convention met in Allegheny Common Council chamber last evening and was called to order by T. C. Casey. The lobby was filled with outsiders, and the receiv- ing of credentials was no sooner com- menced than evidences of disorder were apparent. When Temporary Secretary Murray reached the Second district of the Fourth ward two credentials were handed in, one by Bernard Schauer and the other by Simon Pauline. Secretary Murray made a remark about Schauer selling out, which brought half the delegates to their feet, and provoked a discussion more for- cible than elegant.

George A. Koehler said the statement was untrue, and made some personal re- marks concerning the gentleman who made it. For almost half an hour no per- son could be heard in the convention, and it looked as if the object of the meet- ing would not be accomplished. Hon. John Swan, addressing the chair, wanted to know whether he had got into a Demo- cratic Convention or a mob. The remark, although evidently directed at those not well versed in parliamentary proceedings, failed to restore order. Mr. Cullers and Mr. Swan got into a lively discussion of their own. Mr. Huckenstein, who only wanted to say "one word," gave the task up in disgust. All this trouble was the result of the charge against Schauer.

Order was finally restored and matters went along smoothly until the Fifth ward was reached, when Mr. King and Mr. Cul- lers, from the first precinct, both handed in credentials. This aroused a stir among the friends of the respective delegates, and during the excitement which ensued the lie was passed from one side to the other. When all the credentials had been received Mr. King nominated Morrison Foster for temporary Chairman. T. C. Casey was nominated by Dr. Lang- fitt. Mr. Foster was elected by a vote of 23½ to 15½.

On motion of Mr. King Messrs. Huck- enstein, Cohen, Neely, Kreps and Fay were appointed a Committee on Contested Seats. There were eight contests in all, but the only ones in which there was any apparent bitterness of feeling were those mentioned. The committee decided in favor of Schauer and King.

The temporary officers were continued, and the nomination of delegates was in order. John Huckenstein, Samuel Haw- thorne and C. M. King were nominated. Bernard Koehler nominated Messrs. Al- corn, Cullers and Baker. The voting proceeded without incident, and resulted as follows: Huckenstein, 25; Hawthorne, 25; King, 25; Alcorn, 15½; Cullers, 16; Baker, 16. Messrs. Huckenstein, Haw- thorne and King were declared the dele- gates to the State Convention amid vociferous cheers. Mr. Sullivan presented a resolution endorsing the bill before Con- gress for the preservation of the national domain, and the prohibition of foreign labor under contract; also pledging the support of the Convention and delegates to Hon. James H. Hopkins. The resolution was adopted and the Convention ad- journed.

The Second District Convention.

W. F. Beaumont called this Convention to order last evening in the Common Council chamber, City Hall. E. F. Hous- ton, Edward Friel and Geo. Fleming were appointed Secretaries, and continued as permanent. Daniel J. Sullivan was elected permanent Chairman. Contests were reported between Robert Herbert and Ed. Friel in the Second precinct, Fourth ward, John A. Euler and Adam Erlwein, Third precinct, Sixth ward; Jas. Tullen and James Manion, Seventh pre- cinct, Sixth ward. Messrs. Matt McFad- den, John Connor, John Freyvogle, Louis Celia, Jr., and J. Rice were ap- pointed a Committee on Contested Seats, and upon presenting their report it appeared that there was no contest in the Second precinct of the Seventh ward. The other contested seats were reported in favor of Herbert, Erlwein and Manion. Herbert was called but failed to show up, and the seat was given to Friel. In the matter of the seat from the Seventh district of the Sixth ward, Tullens' friends claimed that he had re- ceived 26 votes and that Manion had only received 1. The Committee on Contested Seats had reported favorably to Manion, and a vigorous kick was made, which re- sulted in the substitution of John O'Leary as a compromise delegate.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates. A motion to elect John O'Brien and Philip Fitzgibbon by acclamation was adopted without opposi- tion.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Allegheny county favor a tariff for revenue, with such dis- crimination on duties as will protect American labor, but not foster monopolies.

That the internal revenue system, as the fruitful source of the Treasury surplus, should be abolished; its taxes are inquisitorial and bur- densome, and their collection maintains the partisan machine of an army of costly and needless officeholders; that this Treasury sur- plus is a standing incentive to prodigal and cor- rupt expenditures, demoralizing to Congress and the people. The way to meet the danger is by the prompt abolition of internal taxes, in whole or in part, especially as it is questionable if the proposed tariff revision will make any appreciable reduction in the overflowing revenues of the Treasury.

That we believe Samuel J. Randall represents with ability and intrepidity these important principles of Revenue Reform; that his fidelity to honest, economical and constitutional gov- ernment, and the aggressive spirit with which he battles abuse and wrong in administration and legislation, prove him a consistent, fearless and patri- otic statesman; and we would hail his nomina- tion for President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention as meeting the demands of the hour, and a nomination not only right in itself but of the highest expedi- ency.

Resolved, That we join the Democracy of the Commonwealth in commending and indorsing the administration of Gov. Pattison. He has kept the faith he pledged the people, reformed abuses, enforced economy, and renewed the ancient trust of Pennsylvanians in the in- tegrity and honor of their State government. And we declare that in nothing has he more bravely and patriotically served the State than by his zeal to secure honest and constitutional apportionment, denied the people by a partisan Senate acting in disregard of constitutional mandate and constitutional oaths.

The following offered by James Simon- ton, was adopted, and the Convention ad- journed:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to represent the Second Legislative district, at the Democratic State Convention are hereby instructed and pledged to vote for P. Foley and Gilbert Rafferty for dele- gates to represent the Twenty-second Con- gressional district at the Democratic Na- tional Convention.

The Third District Convention.

The Third Legislative District Conven- tion met at 7:30 last evening in the Ral- ston's school house. It was called to or- der by Hon. Charles Deegan, who was made permanent Chairman. Joseph Karnes and Frank Smith acted as Secretaries. By acclamation Michael Bradford was chosen delegate to the State Democratic Conven- tion. The resolutions given above were unanimously adopted. The convention was one of the fullest ever held in the district. In the absence of Mr. Bradford, John A. Strain thanked the delegates in his behalf.

The Fourth District Convention.

The delegates to this body met at 8 o'clock last evening in the Select Council chamber, City Hall. P. M. Carr, of the South Side, presided. Joseph Poland and Ed. Maddon were Secretaries. There were no contested seats. When the dele- gates had all been enrolled nomina- tions for delegates to the State Convention were called for and responded to as follows: W. J. Brennan, Twenty- fourth ward; H. T. Watson, Eighteenth ward; James Hogan, Twenty-sixth ward; M. P. Howley, Seventeenth ward; P. F. Keeny, Thirty-third ward, and Tim O'Brien, Thirtieth ward. The last named was the only new aspirant in the field.

While the question of closing the nomi- nations was under discussion a resolution was introduced instructing the delegates to support P. Foley and Gilbert Rafferty for delegates from this district to the Na- tional Convention.

Thomas Mullen, of the Thirtieth ward, moved to amend by striking out Mr. Raf- ferty's name.

Mr. Foley protested against this as un- gentlemanly, especially as Rafferty is ab- sent from the city.

Dr. T. R. Evans claimed that the ticket had been set up, and he was therefore op- posed to the adoption of the resolution.

Mullen's motion when it came to a vote was defeated, and the resolution of in- struction was then adopted, there being only a few dissenting votes.

J. W. Patterson, Joseph Ward and J. W. Sloan were appointed tellers to count the vote on the election of delegates, but their services were not needed, as Mr. O'Brien withdrew his name, claiming that it had been presented to the Convention without his authority. Messrs. Brennan, Watson, Hogan, Keeny and Howley were then unanimously chosen delegates.

The resolutions indorsing Randall and Patterson, which were presented in the First district Convention, were adopted in this also. The meeting then dissolved.

The Fifth District Convention.

This Convention met at 11 o'clock yes- terday morning in the Common Council chamber, City Hall. It was called to order by N. Finch, of McKees- port, who appointed Dr. T. L. White, of McKeesport; Captain H. C. Teeter, of Braddock; Captain C. A. Hay, of Alepp o township, and P. J. Connell Secretaries. The roll showed that a number of districts were not represented. Ex-County Com- missioner Bedell moved that the tempo- rary officers be continued as permanent officers, which was adopted. It was then moved to go into an election for three dele- gates to the State Convention. This was adopted, and Joseph A. Skelly, of Mc- Keesport; William Dickson, of Sewickley; J. S. Powers, of Patton township, and Joseph France, of Harmar, were placed in nomination. The roll was called and Messrs. Skelley, Dickson and Powers were elected, the vote being as follows: Dickson, 48; Powers, 50; Skelley, 42; France, 16. After the announcement of the result of the ballot had been made Mr. Skelley offered a series of resolutions, the same as those given above, which were adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

The Sixth District Convention.

Salisbury Hall, South Side, is where this convention met at 11 A. M. yesterday. Dr. S. A. Fife was Chairman. P. Killgal- lon and W. J. Dick had no opposition for delegates to the State Convention, until shortly before the Convention, when P. H. Stevenson and Henry Large were placed in the field. On the first ballot Killgallen and Dick received 25 votes each, and Large 9 and Stevenson 8. The first two were declared elected and were instructed to support P. Foley and Gilbert P. Raf- ferty for delegates to the National Conven- tion. Before adjourning, the Convention adopted the same resolution which was passed in the Fifth district Convention indorsing Randall for President and ap- proving Governor Pattison's course.

THE EMSWORTH MURDER.

Wilovaski on Trial for the Killing of Lutzki.

What the Testimony Disclosed as to the Character of the Affray.

Albert Wilovaski was placed on trial in the Criminal Court Tuesday, charged with the murder of John Lutski. The prisoner was employed at Dixmont Hos- pital, and lived at Emsworth. His victim was employed on the Fort Wayne railroad and boarded at Glenfield. On a Sunday in July last Lutski, in company with a friend, visited Wilovaki's house, where the party drank considerable liquor. A fight or difficulty of some kind ensued, when Wilovaski struck Lutski on the head with a board. The latter was in an insen- sible condition until the next day. The prisoner fled, but was captured in New York and returned to this city, where he has since been in jail. John Mayoski, the first witness, said he saw Lutski at Wilovaski's house, on Sunday, the 27th of July. He did not see the fight, but saw the deceased the next morning, when his face and head were covered with blood from his wounds. He had the man taken home and was present when he died about six o'clock of that day.

Dr. B. B. Burns said he visited the de- ceased soon after the fight. It was im- possible from the nature of the wound to save his life, and death resulted from hemorrhage within the skull from the effects of the blow. It would take a direct blow on top of the head to make such a wound. The witness took the skull of the deceased in his hand and examined the wound. Such a wound could not be received from a fall. It could not be made with a blow from the fist, nor could the nose have been broken in the manner it was.

Dr. J. M. Dickson, who assisted at the *post mortem* examination, corroborated Dr. Burns, and said it would have been im- possible to have saved the man's life.

Detective Geary told of bringing the prisoner from New York to Pittsburgh after he had escaped. He said the prisoner had told him the trouble was the result of a fight.

Mrs. Mary Lewis said she lived at Glen- field, and that the murdered man boarded with her. She saw Lutski about the house after dinner on July 29th, but did not know exactly when he left the house. He was brought back in a wagon about half past one o'clock the next day, wounded as already described. He died about four o'clock.

Michael Kocsis, a Hungarian, said he boarded at the same house with Lutski. In the afternoon he went up to Emsworth to get some medicine. When they ar- rived at Emsworth they stopped at a drug store and got some medicine. They then went to the house of the prisoner where they drank some whisky with Wilovaski. This was about three or four o'clock. Wilovaski brought the whisky after Lutski had asked for it. They drank a good many times. The prisoner and Lutski had some misunderstanding. They talked in the Polish language and the witness could not understand them. Wilo- vaski went out and in a minute or two came back with a piece of scantling in his hand. The witness and Lutski were sitting with their backs to him when he struck Lutski over the head with the scantling. He then struck him repeatedly. Lutski cried out, "Don't let him kill me," when Wilovaski told the witness he would kill him, too, if he said anything. The witness then ran away. He went to an old mill near by and went to sleep, where he was found. Lutski had made no attack on Wilovaski and had not left his seat all the time they were at the prisoner's house.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The trial of Albert Wilovaski, for the murder of John Lutzki, was continued yesterday in the Criminal Court. The Commonwealth concluded its case soon after the opening of court, when John F. O'Malley opened the case for the defend- ant. The first witness called was Mary Vance, daughter of the prisoner. She said Lutzki and Koscis visited her father's house on the Sunday in question. In com- pany with her father they sat in the yard drinking whisky. Lutzki got very drunk, and she assisted her father to take him up stairs to bed. He came down again and fell against the washboard, making a wound above his eye. They took him up again and told him to stay in bed. Shortly after this she heard her mother scream, and going into the room saw her standing in front of the bed. She said to take Lutzki home. Her father said no one had a right to his wife. She then took Lutzki out, and he fell down the stairs on the stones. She assisted him up and told him to go home. He said he would not go home until he had killed them all. He broke away from her, went up on the porch again and fell off again, striking his head on the stones. They helped him up and washed the blood from his wounds. He lay outside the house until his friends took him away. The two men came to her father's house about four o'clock. They drank very freely, and while she was not present an altercation arose. She went into the room, where she saw Lutski strike her father with the rung of a chair. Her father was held by Koscis while Lutski struck him. After her father broke loose Lutski left the house, and in going out fell down the steps and sustained the injuries from which he died. He was very drunk, as was Koscis, who left the house and did not return until the follow- ing day. She did not see her father strike Lutski.

Mr. Porter, of the law firm of Bird & Porter, was the next witness. He was visiting Captain Ballard's house the Sun- day of the killing. He heard a row at Wilovaski's, and walked over to the fence. He heard a woman shrieking and heard swearing. He saw a man on the porch of Wilovaski's house with a club in his hand, whom he took to be Koscis. He saw this man go away, and then saw an- other man go into Wilovaski's house. He also had a stick in his hand. He heard a great fuss, and exclamations from the woman, and then had his attention at- tracted by the attack of Koscis on the son of Wilovaski. He saw Capt. Ballard in- terfere, and saw Koscis go off down the lane.

John Wilovaski, a son of the prisoner, described the attack of Koscis upon him, and said the man said to him, "You ——— ———, I'll kill you all."

Dr. Burns, who attended the wounded man, was recalled for the Commonwealth. He stated that when he reached the house of Wilovaski, he asked his daughter, now Mrs. Vance, how Lutski was hurt. She said her father struck him three times with his hand. He did not believe this and asked, "Where is the club?" to which she replied, "It is throwed away."

'Squire Waldschmidt, who had held the inquest upon the body of Lutski, said that at the inquest Mr. Vance had testified that her father struck Lutski with the rung of a chair.

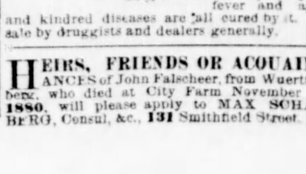
This closed the testimony, and Mr. Marshall proceeded to address the jury. He claimed that there was no testimony warranting the supposition that Wilovaski was a murderer, but that on the contrary he only defended himself from the attacks of these two men. He asked for ac- quittal.

District Attorney Porter, in closing the case, said he did not ask for a verdict of higher grade than the second degree. There was no evidence of premeditation upon which to base a verdict of murder of the first degree. The evidence was very much mixed, but the best evidence that the death of Lutzki resulted from the attack made upon him by the prisoner was that the prisoner fled the same night of his crime, and did not return until brought from New York by the officers.

Judge Ewing then made a very brief charge to the jury. He instructed them that they might return one of three verdicts, "not guilty," "guilty of volun- tary manslaughter," or "guilty of murder in the second degree." He intimated that he deemed the latter about the right verdict.

The jury then retired, and is still out.

CATARRH



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Collins' Voltaic Elec- tric Plaster instantly af- fects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A

THE ANGEL SLEEP.

When the day is done and the shadows fall
Over the earth like a dusky pall,
Then from the mystic, the silent deep
Rises the beautiful Angel Sleep.

O'er field and forest he spreads his wings
Where the cricket chirps and the wood-bird sings.
And the murmur of voices dies away,
Stilled by the Angel calm and gray.

Human passions that surge and swell
Are silenced soon 'neath the mystic spell.
And tired hearts that are used to weep,
Yield to the power of the Angel Sleep.

Softly he broods till the morning gray,
Then as noiselessly glides away,
And the spell is lifted and hearts again
Take up their burden of care and pain.

We call him Death! 'Tis the Angel Sleep
That comes at last from the silent deep,
And smooths forever the brow of care,
And calms the fever of passion there.

So we sleep and rest, till the morning gray
Breaks once more, of an endless day,
And into the mystic, the unknown deep
Flies forever the Angel Sleep.

—*Arthur Wentworth Eaton.*

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Solemn Barber of the Avenue Millionaires and His Oddities.

A Glimpse at the Aftermath of the Wild Masquerade Balls.

A Proud American Beauty Who Jilts a Pair of Millionaires.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, February 28.—Most of the Socialists in this city are German. The Socialists believe in the assassination of monarchs. Our American monarchs are millionaires. William H. Vanderbilt is despotic by two hundred millions. Still, he lets a German draw a keen blade over his throat every day. There is a quaint and jolly old German, with a huge red nose, a perfectly bald head, and an immense mustache waxed at the ends, who may be seen any morning of the year going down Fifth avenue with the march of a dissipated Prussian grenadier, and the smile of an infant. He is gentleness itself; his smile is broad and generous, and he smiles upon everything. He seems to be always happy. Occasionally, he disappears into the houses of some of the nabobs of Fifth avenue; and anon he may be seen stalking down the street again. Everybody knows him, calls him Jakey, but he owns the full name of Jacob Aber. He has been a member of the German Fifth Regiment, which was disbanded recently, and talks grandiloquently of his war experiences. Every morning about nine o'clock, he stops at the magnificent residence of William H. Vanderbilt, greets the servant who opens the door blandly, and goes at once to

MR. VANDERBILT'S BARBER SHOP.

So much has been written about his house that it seems hardly as though nothing new could be told, but many changes take place, and in the south wing, adjoining Mr. Vanderbilt's dressing-room, there has been fitted up a barber shop. It is small, and in the middle of it is a barber's chair, made of dark mahogany and inlaid with mother-of-pearl. The base boards of the room, the cornices and the door and window frames are the same shade of mahogany, and the mother-of-pearl decorations are identical with those on the chair. The chair is of the regulation barber shop pattern, and was made by a Center street firm, who had it on exhibition in their window for some time before they sent it to Mr. Vanderbilt's house. Old Jakey shaves the two-hundred millionaire, and then drifts down the avenue, nodding graciously to stage drivers, and giving the occasional policeman whom he meets the Fifth Regiment salute. He shaves several other wealthy men on his way down, and finally ends with Commodore Garrison, on Park avenue. Then he goes back to his humble home in the lower Bowery, and smokes a strong German pipe, and plays penuckle with his wife until five o'clock in the afternoon. Then he wanders up-town again, and visits one or two old gentlemen who prefer to be shaved before dinner rather than in the morning. He returns again to the Bowery, goes to a favorite lager beer saloon in Roosevelt street, and sits in one particular chair and at one particular table every night until eleven o'clock. Then he stalks off to bed. He is close to sixty years of age, and is said to be the best barber in New York. He gets his own prices for his work, and probably has older customers than any other barber in the world. He shaved Fernando Wood thirty years.

A NEW YORK MASQUERADE.

Beards grew perceptibly on numerous faces during the Arion masquerade ball. The men who got all there was of that festivity went, as a rule earlier than to other balls, because there was a procession worth seeing at ten o'clock. Having been shaven clean late in the afternoon, their chins were just ready to show outcoming beards about the time that they appeared in the Madison Square. Soon after midnight, those faces with a heavy and black hirsute growth began to be a little shady about the chin; and when the last waltz had been hilariously danced, at four o'clock in the morning, they badly needed a razor. It only remained for the first streaks of daylight to bring out the stubble in harsh relief on the haggard complexions. Even the rosiest belle of midnight was considerably deteriorated by that time, no matter how smooth her cheeks might have remained. At its spectacular best, however, a great New York masquerade is well worth the necessary cost of attendance. Here were eight thousand persons in a frolic under one roof, on a single floor, and largely costumed picturesquely or grotesquely.

If one wishes to see the ragged side of an Arion ball he should go to the Brunswick Hotel about half past three or four o'clock in the morning. Ten minutes of observation will suffice. The bare, dissipated, worn out and rocky factors that go to make up a masquerade are then without their masks, and without the music, or the lights, or the movement of the ball. The dining rooms of the most elegant hotel in New York were literally crowded with the guests of the Arion for breakfast. The Brunswick kept open all night to accommodate the revellers, and made a great deal of money. The women sat around the tables languidly, wearily, stupidly, or drunkenly. Their hats and masks were thrown on the floor, their wraps tossed aside, and their hair disarranged. A few, still unable to quell the high spirits which the excitement had given them, were singing spasmodically, and clinking glasses over their heads; but the majority sat stolidly with their elbows on the table and their chins on their hands. Some garrulous; others sleepy and tired. A very small contingent sat upright, ate ferociously, and talked incessantly. The rouge showed plainly about the nose and mouth, and in the crows feet at the corners of the eyes. The tinsel on the costumes looked tawdry. The waiters moved about quitely, and served the breakfast without much care. The men growled when they received their checks, and smoked despite the rules. Very young men wore their crush hats over their eyes, smoked cigarettes, and occasionally joined the singers by shouting college songs. Others, with rumpled shirt bosoms and hair down over their eyes, looked stupidly before them, and swayed from side to side. A few bald men of stocky build and agreeable manners sat upright, ate heartily, and talked agreeably. They belonged to the very small number of rounders who can come up smiling after every round. Everybody knew everybody else, affectionate epithets were common, and hundreds of bottles of wine were opened, much of it to be untouched by the surfeited drinkers. The morning light stole in and found them still idly lounging about, or sleeping stupidly over the tables, until the waiters went around in squads of three and fours, and half pushed and half carried hem out to their carriages and sent them home. These people represented the "better element" of the ball. They were by no means the riff-raff, for the commoner crowd does not patronize the Brunswick. Among the men were many faces well-known in the financial exchanges of Wall and Broad street, the big dry goods houses in Worth and Reade streets, and the importing houses along the river front.

SIGN BOARDS ON THE ROAD TO WEALTH.

It is easy enough to find out how people spend money. More valuable would be the information how to get the money in sufficient abundance to buy such expensive diversion. When a copy of a small journal devoted to traveling agents fell into my hands, the other day, the sign-boards pointing out roads to wealth were so numerous in its advertising pages that the ways seemed short and flowery. Out of curiosity, I wrote to a number of the men who were eagerly ready to guide the footsteps of mercantile tourists. The returns are just in by mail, I find that I can engage in the taking of orders for the copying, enlarging and coloring of minatures for any one of half a hundred firms. They vary the promises of prosperity a little, but all agree that I could get rich with perfect facility by soliciting orders on a fifty per cent. basis. The quickness with which the ruralists will entrust their treasured portraits to me seems strange at first, but surely these experienced persons must know about it. I can grow opulent, too, by selling a wondrous coffee maker, which seems to consist of a thin cloth bag hitched to a spiral wire so as to be suspended in the pot; and it is represented to me that the public is waiting with quarter-dollars in its hands for me to come along and gather them in. Out of each coin, I can retain seventeen cents, so liberal is the manufacturer. However, the next envelope which I open contains the positive assertion that mechanical devices are of no further use in the agency business. No more are chromos or engravings. Gorgeously colored marriage certificates are the things to buy at twenty-five cents apiece and sell at fifty. The only difficulty presented is that of being able to carry a big enough stock to meet the tremendnous demand; but that might be surmounted by establishing depots of supply along the line of a railroad well equipped with freight facilities. But stay! The firm who told me that chromos were of no avail appear to have been mistaken. I am in receipt of an assurance that, in answering a particular advertisement, I have "shown myself enterprising," and that I "need only follow the matter up to meet with a large reward." This recompense lies in selling the same sort of chromo-lithographs which the other concern affected to despise. Moreover, in this instance I can have my name printed on some business cards, which are of surprising potency in making sales. To put one of them into the hand of a farmer or housewife is metaphorically to chain up the bulldog, open wide the front door, and untie the purse-strings. The next presenter of future fortune to me mentions seventy dollars a week, which amount seems trivial, after what I have read; but he declares, like a man who knows, that I cannot afford to do anything else than peddle his washing powder. His figuring is exact and incontrovertible. If I sell so many packages I will make so much profit. As to achieving the sales, he permits no doubt of that. I find that it is equally beyond peradventure that I have the ability to make folks buy on sight a wide range of articles, from Bibles to tack-hammers. Or, I may become a manufacturer of a cure-all by investing five dollars in an almost miraculously potent powder, which I mix with a great deal of water and a very little alcohol, put into phials, mark with labels that come with the mysterious ingredient, and hastily retail for an aggregate of eighty-four dollars. Still less material as to outfit, and quite as alluring as to remuneration, is the cool proposal of a westerner that I shall acquire, for a hundred dollars down and ten per week during next Summer, the exclusive right to run a swindling envelope game in connection with a tent show which he intends to put on the road. Having arrived at the point of downright robbery, I have concluded to go back to the suggestion contained in the first paragraph of this letter, and, as a practical socialist, seize and appropriate several of the millions which Vanderbilt has already accumulated.

BEAUTY JILTING WEALTH

But all of us are not sordid. A New York girl has proven her disregard of wealth by declining to marry two very rich young men, one after the other. Noteworthy as an American beauty is Miss Marion Langdon. It has been impossible to seize upon one girl, heretofore, as the belle of the town. But now that Miss Langdon has achieved that distinction, folks are making most of the fact. It is said that Miss Langdon is averse to this fame, but she will have to make up her mind to stand it. She may yet become the Mrs. Cornwallis West and the Miss Chamberlain of America, all rolled in one. I suppose that the real reason why Miss Langdon is so honestly worshipped is because she has voluntarily broken off engagements to the two most eligible bachelors in the country. Her betrothal to Harry Stevens, son of the immensely wealthy Mrs. Paran Stevens, was announced at Newport nearly three years ago, when Miss Langdon was a debutante. Before the date for the wedding was fixed, she abruptly terminated the engagement. This exalted her in society circles. Soon after, she accepted the heart and hand of Perry Belmont, son of August Belmont, banker, possessor of several millions in his own right, and twice elected Congressman. The wedding was fixed for next October, but Miss Langdon quietly put an end to that arrangement, and so far as the world knows she is still heart whole and fancy free. This is a great record. Perhaps it has as much to do with making her an acknowledged beauty as her intrinsic personal charms, which are great. CYMON.

JOHN RANAGEN, of Sherman street, Lawrenceville, lately met with a serious accident by which he lost an eye. While cutting off the head of a rivet, a small chip bit him in the eye, blinding it instantly. Dr. Sadler, 256 Penn avenue, was consulted. Though the steel could not be seen, an effort to bring it out with a strong electro-magnet with a point for exploring the inside of the eye-ball was used, but without success. The eye was then extirpated and the steel found in the back side of the eye.

—High chimneys for factories are now becoming unnecessary, by reason of the introduction of a new kind of oven. Any manufacturer, it is asserted, can place one of these ovens in his works, and obtain from every ton of slack he uses coke worth $2, tar and ammonia worth $1, and 14,000 feet of gas to generate steam. The coke, tar, and ammonia will thus, it is claimed, considerably more than pay for slack, wear and tear, etc.

A Youngster's Teeth

demand greater attention than they usually receive. Mother's careful of their children's physical well-being, wisely adopt SOZODONT as an article of the family toilet. If the first set of a juvenile's teeth are daily polished with this matchless purifier, the second set are almost invariably white and strong, and prove a life-long blessing, otherwise they frequently turn out carious and irregular. Young and old alike benefit by its use.

AT Glons, near Liege, Belgium, a young man named Francis Debrus lately strangled his half paralyzed idiot brother. Francis was in love with a girl who refused to marry him because she said that the idiot (who was dependent on Francis) would be on her hands in the house. This is a story which Balzac could have worked up with fine effect.

Perfection. The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dyes give perfect results. Any fashionable color, 10c., at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt.

AT a recent meeting of surgeons and officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to arrange for medical and surgical supplies to be placed on trains and at each station on the road, the question of adding alcoholic stimulants to the supplies was at once rejected, some of the surgeons claiming that in case of shock from injury it was worthless.

Schwarm's Horse and Cattle Powder.

The best is always the cheapest. After a trial you will use no other. Sold by all dealers. SCHWARM & IRWIN,
tf 1805 Carson street, Pittsburgh.

DR. C. C. GRAHAM, at the age of one hundred years, writes forcibly on the cause of the floods in the Ohio Valley. Fifty years ago he wrote in the Frankfort, Ky., *Argus* that the reckless felling of trees would ruin the valley before the end of the century. Dr. Graham, still vigorous in mind and body, lives in retirement at Louisville.

ONCE every body uses PERUNA with first symptom suffering will be no more.

NANCY BUCKALEW, a revolutionary pensioner, died at Northumberland on Tuesday. She was the widow of Peter Buckalew, who died in 1846. She was 83 years old and Peter would have been 124. He was 76 when he married Nancy. There is only one surviving revolutionary pensioner in the State.

A TEXAS doctor calls his great quinine combination a "Chill masher."

Is your life worth a Dollar?

Perhaps that seems a high price for it, considering how poor your blood is, and how your whole system is prostrated, debilitated, and enfeebled. People have been heard to say, under such circumstances, that they would not give the toss of a copper for the choice between life and death. But when it comes to actually drawing near the grave, a man naturally draws back, and says he does not want to die. Life is very precious, and even to a broken-down man it is worth saving.

One dollar will buy a bottle of *Brown's Iron Bitters*. That one dollar may start you on the road from misery to recovery. A man must take a very mean view of himself who is not willing to invest that much in making one serious effort to rescue himself from deadly debility, and to step into the enjoyment of solid health. *Brown's Iron Bitters* vitalizes the blood, tones the nerves, and rebuilds the system. Its work is well known. Invest that dollar in a bottle. 8

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

A GANG of counterfeiters is said to be operating in Butler county.

G. M. ROCKLIFFE, proprietor of the Newark, Ohio, *Daily News*, is said to be among the missing.

WILLIAM SHEARS, of Kittanning, Armstrong county, died recently. Before he took sick he dug his grave and cut head and foot stones, as well as a large slab to be placed on top of the coffin.

THE *Three Towns*, newspaper, has been moved from Brownsville to Untontown and its policy changed from Independence to Democracy. This makes five Democratic papers in Fayette county.

IN a freight wreck on the Panhandle railroad near Bowerstown, Ohio, about 100 head of sheep were killed on Saturday morning. Two engines and several cars were wrecked. The trainmen escaped.

THE Youngstown Coke Company, near Uniontown, have notified Mine Inspector Steiner that they will contest in court the legality of his order directing the company to use safety-lamps in drawing ribs in their mines.

A LARGE flouring mill at Leechburg, Armstrong county, belonging to Levi J. Hill, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $6,000; insured for $3,000 in the Butler Mutual of Butler, and Ben Franklin of Allegheny.

"Rough on Coughs."

Knocks a Cough or Cold endwise. For children or adults. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c. At druggists.

"Buchu-paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c.

THE number of paupers in receipt of relief in England at Christmas last was 26,203 less than at the same period in 1882, and 26,130 less than in 1881. In the metropolis the decrease compared with 1882 was over 4 per cent. and compared with 1881 over 3 per cent.

THINK of PERUNA first, last, all the time have it with you, and you are safe

DR. BILLINGS says that one-half the colored children born in Baltimore die before attaining the age of two years.

FOR a cough or sore throat, the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE Government tax on the will of Holloway, the English patent-medicine man, was $325,000.

Delicate and Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing us to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are removed at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence.

BRADFORD, May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. MRS. FANNY GREEN.

$3,000 LOST.—"A tour of Europe that cost me $3,000, done me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia." R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold for use except for persons desirous of obtaining a medicinal bitters.

GREEN B. RAUM, U. S. Com. Int'l Rev.

So. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, '79.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years and I tried your Hop Bitters and it done me more good than all the doctors. MISS S. S. BOONE.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother which at the same time restored her to health and strength.—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION.

The Weekly Post, a First Class 56-Column Newspaper, for $1 Per Year, in Clubs.

The year 1884 will include the most stirring and interesting events, very likely, of the next ten years. It will cover the proceedings of Congress (usually called the President-making Congress, which will run into midsummer; the canvass in both parties for the Passidential nomination; the proceedings of the great National Conventions to nominate candidates; the exciting Presidential canvass certain to follow; the ELECTION and the RESULT, which we believe will be the success of the Democratic candidates.

We have made this great reduction in the price of THE WEEKLY POST with a view to its increased efficiency in the Presidential canvass. Every subscriber can add one or more names by a little effort. THE WEEKLY POST is now one of the largest, best and cheapest papers in the country. It contains all the news, full Telegraphic and Market Reports, all the Political News, including Debates in Congress. An Excellent Miscellany, State and Local News, 56 Columns of Reading Matter for $1 00, in Clubs.

$1.25 Single Subscription, postage prepaid.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

GREAT LIFE PRESERVER.

Think of it. Is life and health worth preserving? The best preventive and restorer is "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER." Great renewer of health and strength.

PHIL., WIL. & BALTO. R. R., May 14, '81.
DR. WELLS.—* * Before I commenced using your "HEALTH RENEWER" I was a perfect wreck, physically speaking. It has nearly entirely cured my nervousness. I am a telegraph operator and work at nights, and for all I've been working nights since I've been using your "HEALTH RENEWER" I look better than I did when I worked in the daytime. My friends have remarked how well I am looking. Yours respectfully, HARRY C. SEMPLER, Claymont, Del.

WONDERFUL VITALIZING TONIC.

"My wife" (writes a purchaser) "is the picture of health since she began the use of 'WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER,' greatest remedy on earth for Dyspepsia and Nervous Weakness."

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

TRY IT ONCE

For SOUR STOMACH, INDIGESTION, AGUE, CONSTIPATION, NIGHT SWEATS, WEIGHT IN STOMACH, MALARIA, PILES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 26, '83.
DR. WELLS.—I have used three bottles of your "HEALTH RENEWER," and shall continue to use it as it is the greatest medicine I ever heard of. I was completely broken down, so weak I could not talk above a whisper; doctors did not help me. Your "RENEWER" has restored me completely. S. P. BURGERT.

FOR OVER-TAXED MENTAL AND PHYSICAL FORCES,

HEADACHE, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DECLINE, IMPOTENCE.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

JAUNDICE, RESTLESSNESS, WIND ON STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SEXUAL DEBILITY, FORGETFULNESS, FEMALE WEAKNESS, CHILLS.

MILLSTONE, N. J., Nov. 12, 1879.
DR. WELLS.—* * My age is 45 years, and my health for past year has been miserable; was completely broken down and generally used up, as the saying goes, but I never saw anything as remarkable as the improvement in my system by "RENEWER." I can truly say I feel as lively and vigorous as ever I did in my life. Respectfully, ——— P.

SPLENDID TONIC INVIGORANT FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Fathers, if your children, boys or girls, are pale, backward, [illegible] peaky, [illegible] them "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER."

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

MOTHERS, YOUR GIRLS,

if scrawny, puny, slow in development, if lacking vivacity, give them "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER." It is a perfect tonic and rejuvenator for all periods of female life.

BUCKSPORT, ME., March 5, '83.
E. S. WELLS.—I have been taking "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER" for a little more than two weeks and I feel very much improved. It goes right to my weak spots. LESLIE C. HOMER.

LADIES WHO SUFFER

from irregular or declining health can confidently rely on "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER" to restore lost or failing vigor and brilliancy, cures and prevents return of Leucorrhœa or Whites, gives the eyes brilliancy, the cheeks a glow.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE

(writes a lady) is three times the man he was before he began using "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER," a remarkable rejuvenator of true merit.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 9, '83.
E. S. WELLS:
SIR—I have taken four bottles of your "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER." It has done me more good than all other medicines taken. I have tried many medicines, but have great faith in your "RENEWER." It is doing great things for me.
JOHN SULLIVAN.

For NIGHT SWEATS, CONSUMPTION, WASTING, DEBILITY.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER"—absolute cure for Nervous Debility, Leanness and Weakness of the reproductive functions.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 27, '82.
DR. E. S. WELLS:
For years I have been troubled with a bad feeling in my head, such as dimness, blurriness and unsteadiness; have taken all the medicines I ever heard of, but "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER" has done me more good than all or any of them. I am 66 *years old now*, and I think I feel 20 years younger than I am. JAMES W. SMEAD.

CHESTER, PA., March 5, '82.
DR. WELLS.—* * I shall not fail at any opportunity that may occur to make known the sterling qualities of your "RENEWER." * * WM. RUSHWORTH.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Impotency of Mind, Limb, or Vital Function, Nervous Weakness, Debility, etc., cured by "WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER."

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

$1.00 per bottle—All Druggists.

E. S. WELLS, Proprietor,
22 SUMMIT AVE.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., U. S. A.

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PLEASANT AND INSTRUCTIVE PASTIME.
MAGNIFICENT AND COSTY PREMIUMS

WILL BE GIVEN.

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1st.	Solid Gold Watch	$100.00
2d.	Magnificent Ten Set, embracing Waiter, 34 inch, hammered and engraved, 6 pieces hammered and engraved, with Gold-lined Slop and Cream, quadruple plate	100.00
3d.	Tilting Ice Water Set, hand chased or chased satin, with Gold-lined Slop and Cup	25.00
4th.	Tilting Ice Water Set, engraved, with Gold-lined, Movable Slop and Cup	22.00
5th.	Toilet Stand, fine Decorated Bottle	

and Powder Box, with Satin-lined Jewel Drawer.
6th. Fruit Stand, Rich Decorated Glass, either Blue or Amber
7th. Tete-a-Tete Set, 3 pieces, Red and Amber Glass, Hand Engraved
8th. Bell Castor, Chased Bell Handles. The bell can readily be detached from the Handle
9th. Ice Pitcher, 3 qts, Chased, Double Walled
10th. Cake Stand, Chased and Gold-lined
11th. Fruit Stand, Rock Crystal Glass, beautifully cut

The manufacturers of the Celebrated Day's Soap will give on the 1st of May, 1884, the above and beautiful premiums to the persons making out the largest list of words from the DAY'S CELEBRATED SOAP. The conditions are:

1st. All lists must be accompanied by a **2 Cent Stamp** for return postage, and the written statement that you have and are now using the **Day's Soap** in your family, and the name and address of the grocer from whom you buy it.
2d. No words counted in which letters are used not found in the words **Day's Celebrated Soap**.
3d. All lists must be in by the first of May, as the premiums will be given on that day.
4th. The premiums will be given in rotation according to largest list of words.
5th. Write your name and address plainly on list, and for further information and instruction inclose **2 Cent Stamp.**

This offer is made to induce you to try and use the **Purest and Best Soap Made.** By its use you have **no boiling, no scalding, no heat, no steam,** and your washing done in one-half the usual time. **DAY'S SOAP** must be used as directed. Directions will be found on each wrapper. **Day's Soap** can be had of leading wholesale and retail grocers throughout the United States. Handsomly Embossed Cards given with **Day's Soap.**

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FOR ALL CLIMATES, FOR ALL SOILS, ALL PLA
EVERY SACK TESTED FOR VITALITY. ALL TESTED IN GARDENS FOR PURITY AND VALU
CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST OF ALL TESTED VARIETIES, FREE.
Mail orders promptly filled, making a Seed Store at home. Send for Catalogue HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Rochester, N.Y. and Chica

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Peter Henderson & Co's SEEDS AND PLAN
COLLECTION OF

embraces every desirable Novelty of the season, as well as all standard kinds. A special fe for 1884 is, that you can for **$5.00** select **Seeds** or **Plants** to that value from Catalogue, and have included, without charge, a copy of Peter Henderson's Book, **"Garden and Farm Topics,"** a work of 250 pages, handsomely bound in and containing a steel portrait of the author. The price of the book alone is $1.50. Catalo of **"Everything for the Garden,"** giving details, free on application.

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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches in diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double riued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty-third and Smallman sts
ap5-tth W S. MUNSON

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXECUTORS NOTICE—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph Greer, deceased, late of Collier township, Allegheny county, Pa., notice is hereby given to all parties owing said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, proplated, to J. NELSON EWING, Executor.
mr1-6t W Oakdale Station, Pa.

DR. WHITTIER
302 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
as for many years past, devotes especial attention to the study and treatment of

DEBILITATING NERVOUS DISEASES, physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples, eruptions, devitalized blood, and unfitness for duties of business or society, permanently cured.

CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASES, all forms scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill-health, and so diseasing the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and REAL CURES. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. Call or address DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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KNOW THYSELF.

A GREAT MEDICAL WORK ON MANHOOD.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary, or professional—than any other work retailed in this country for $2 50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1 00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully. HEAL thyself without an instance of failure. THYSELF
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I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.
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MANHOOD RESTORED,
A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York
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VERMIFUGE, or "DEAD SHOT"
FOR WORMS,
Is the best Worm Syrup in the market; it can be relied upon as a safe and effectual remedy for that disease, to which all children are more or less subject. Its speedy operation in all sudden attacks, as Colic, Fits or Spasms, gives it an unrivalled superiority.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM
Is a certain cure for inflamed Eyes and Eyelids. Hundreds of testimonials of its efficacy can be furnished. Often when the best medical advice has failed to relieve the patient, a box of Roman Eye Balsam has effected a radical cure.

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DR. H. H. KANE, of the DeQuincey Home, now offers a Remedy whereby any one can cure himself quickly and painlessly. For testimonials and endorsements from eminent medical men, &c., address H. H. KANE, A.M., M.D., 160 Fulton St., New York City.
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As old residents know and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city, devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. From responsible parties

NO FEE UNTIL CURED.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy and ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption and rendering person for business, society or marriage are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, preeminently fits him for their correct management, and all the scientific and reliable treatment and common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR WILLIAMS' AND LAKE'S
Medical Dispensary
298 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Lake is a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, also a graduate of two of the best Medical Schools of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and has had a long and successful experience of over twenty years in the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases; also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Affections without Mercury, nauseous or hurtful drugs.

No fee is required until cured, from responsible parties. Old, lingering Constitutional Diseases where the Blood is poisoned, causing Blotches, Sore Mouth and Throat, Pains in the Head, Back, Breast, Sides and Bones, and all diseases of the Skin, Blood, Glands, Liver, Stomach and Kidneys are thoroughly cured.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men

Suffering from nervous debility, face pimples, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, dizziness, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering life miserable and unhappy, are cured in half the time, and at half the expense (when others have failed). As mere adventurers have undertaken to build up a business in this city upon our reputation, we would respectfully inform the public generally that the Old Dr. Williams' dispensary is still in the same place, 298 Penn avenue. Address DR. S. B. LAKE, 298 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as he will always be found at the office. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. Call for examination or write. Office hours: from 9 to 11 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

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CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.
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DR BELL'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU cures all Secret, Urinary, Bladder and Kidney Diseases, Irritation, Gravel, etc. $1. Use Dr. Bell's French Rose Wash; cures in from 2-4 days. For sale at Dr. Steinhauser's Pharmacy, 408 Penn avenue, near Union Depot, Pittsburgh. Cure warranted.
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FREE 'The Science of Health.' Explains the principles of life and death, and the origin of diseases, and should be read by young and middle-aged men. Those who are suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Catarrh and Blood Diseases will find it an incalculable boon

NDALL'S VIEWS.

Believes the Tariff Question Should be Taken Out of Politics.

SHINGTON, March 1.—There is evia crisis approaching in the interairs of the Democratic party in the

The recent meeting of the Natemocratic Committee developed a of hostility to the radical schemes arlisle-Morrison wing which was nexpected, and particularly when mmittee compelled one of its memfr. Morton, of Nebraska) to withis resolution in favor of a tariff for e only policy, as inexpedient and at this time. Since then Chairarnum has been indefatigable in rtions to pursuade his Western ratic brethren in the House that e not on the true scent of the drift ic opinion. In the Congressional ittee, on the contrary, where the nce of members is still on the side octrines which elected Carlisle and d Randall, the interests of Penna were transferred to a new man, itchler, a veteran Democrat, but riendly to Mr. Randall as to other l interests in the State.

king at the situation ex-Speaker l in conversation said: "I have out my course for the future as far ction on the tariff in the House is ed. I do not wish to say much t now, as it is a little early, but e time comes I shall make myself n the floor of the House. This estion has been rankling in the atic party long enough, and I think v about time to eliminate it entirely itical issue or else settle it within y one way or the other. There are emocrats who have an idea that ses of the people of this country ous for free trade, when the lessons ampaigns of the last six years at emonstrate the reverse. For in- in the last Presidential campaign ocratic party started out on a r-revenue-only platform, and with sult? In the Gubernatorial elecIndiana, a State that was put down ocratic for a certainty on that issue, defeated. Some say the State was by corrupt means, but the induserests of that State were a power us. Unheeding this lesson the ent on, and a month later we were in the Presidency. My is that public sentiment t changed in the past four n this question. But if we arn by the experiences of the past, we expect to gain by the opporof the future? I think it very une that this divergence of views on ft question should occur at this t I am not willing to sacrifice the ons of my better judgment of a of presumed expediency and par- when the misfortunes of the e the sad reminders of the correct- my position then and now, and of uided action of those of the other hinking. I want the Democratic win and I propose to do all in my that end, and as the voice of the rom all sections of the country in opposition to the agitation of stion or in favor of home enterd labor first, I am more convinced r that the Democratic party has expect before the people from a ative course than from a repetition istakes of former years. I am be- to think that this tariff agitation House will expend its force before it uch further. But as far as I am d I will oppose any policy pre- o the House in the form of a bill not for the best interests of the atic party and success."

Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)
INGTON, February 28.—The House after striking out the fourth sec- voting down a motion by Mr. to recommit, passed the Pleuro- nia bill by a vote of 155 yeas to s. The result was brought about Republican minority, aided by a nocrats mostly from the States of Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, n and Missouri. The result was with applause on the Republican he fourth section contained the eature of the bill, and it was out by almost a strict party vote. ction gave the Commissioner of ture the authority to put in quarany State or Territory failing to rovisions for the extirpation uro-pneumonia, thus granting the exercise of arbitrary within the general States and ies. The provisions of the bill as d may thus be summarized: The ssioner of Agriculture is emd to organize in his department a of Animal Industry, and appoint at a salary of $3,000, a clerk at and a force of agents, not exceedenty persons at any one time, at a sation of ten dollars a day and ex-

The province of this bureau is to e and report on the number and on of the cattle in the United The best methods of treating, rting and caring for animals, and ans to be adopted for the suppresd extirpation of contagious pleuronia, and to provide against the of other contagious, infectious and nicable diseases.

hird section provides that with the ation of the Executive authority of te or Territory where the disease he Commissioner of Agriculture is red to expend so much money as necessary in conducting investiga- nd paying for slaughtered animals infection, provided the authorities State or Territory pay one-half of penses. The fifth and sixth secovide for the prevention of the exon from the United States of dis- cattle. Sections seven and eight the exportation of diseased cattle, poses penalties on persons repre- carrying companies for the violathese provisions of not less than ine, and not more than one year's nment, or both fine and imprison- Section nine relates to the preven- disease in the District of Columbia. ten provides for the prosecution of s of the law. The bill concludes appropriation of $250,000 to carry effect.

LE'S LEFT-HANDER AT RANDALL.

rs. Carlisle, Morrison and their de cohorts are vexed at Randall be- e does not hurry up the appropria- They freely charge that he is holdn back to thwart the delegates of duction. The Speaker says that ks ago he went to Randall and im what progress his committee aking with the bills, and that l replied that three or four of them e ready to report in a few days. Carlisle charges that he has not kept faith, as but one has yet been presented to the House. The free trade faction are growing impatient, and it is said that Morrison will take the first opportunity to make a statement to the House, calling attention to the backward condition of business, which will be a left-handed lick at Randall. Meanwhile, Mr. Randall is not alarmed at these threats. There are satisfactory reasons for the delay. In the first place the Speaker appointed a number of new and inexperienced men on the committee who must have time to learn the routine, and in the next place men like Holman and Townsend, who are economists, are taking great care to do their work properly with a view to cutting down the appropriations to the lowest point consistent with the public welfare.

THE FRAUDULENT READJUSTERS.

The action of the House Committee on Elections in deciding for O'Ferrell, Democrat, in the Virginia district, from which John Paul, Readjuster, got the certificate, has given the Democrats of the Old Dominion great encouragement. They say the same principle is involved in the case of Congressman-at-large, in which John S. Wise, Readjuster, holds a seat, and Massey, Democrat, is contestant. Judge Garrison, Democrat, who is contesting Mayo in the First district, says that his claims are being pushed rapidly in the committee, and he is confident of getting his seat at an early day. It is a vital matter with the Virginia Democrats to get rid of the Readjuster Congressmen holding seats on fraudulent certificates as soon as possible, as it will have a great moral effect on future elections.

(By Associated Press.)
THE POSTAL APPROPRIATION.

The Postoffice Appropriation bill, as prepared by the committee, appropriates for compensation to postmasters $10,500,000 and provides that no salary of any postmasters shall exceed $4,000 per year. The Postmaster General is authorized and directed to readjust the compensation to be paid from and after July 1, 1884, for the transportation of mails on railroad routes, by reducing the compensation to all the railroads five per cent. per annum below the present rates, computed upon a basis of average weight. This provision and all general provisions of law touching the law of compensation to railroads for transporting mails are made applicable to all companies whose roads were constructed in the whole or in part by subsidies in bonds and in public lands granted by the United States. This provided that the companies whose roads are constructed bp the land grant made by Congress on the condition that mails should be transported at such a price as Congress should direct, or on the condition that such railroad should be subject to such regulations that Congress might impose restricting the charge of Government transportation, shall receive only 50 per cent. of the compensation authorized by the act to other railroad companies for corresponding service. The use of official envelopes is extended to all officers of the United States Government, not including members of Congress and to all official mail matters for the Smithsonian Institution. This is a feature that does not apply to pension agents or other officers who receive a fixed allowance as a compensation for service including expenses of postage. The aggregate appropriation recommended by the bill is $45,261,900. The estimates for 1885 were $50,062,189.

A Nihilist Noble in France.

A Paris cable dispatch says Prince Krapotkine will have his sentence commuted to banishment from France. This Russian noble was arrested for complicity in the dynamite explosion that occurred in the restaurant of the theatre in Lyons on the evening of October 22, 1882. Upon being brought before the Court he boldly avowed his co-operation in the creation of an international anarchist association and advocated the use of dynamite. He admitted having been expelled from Switzerland upon the demand of the Russian Government because he protested against the execution of Sophie Perowskaja, and stated that he had lectured in favor of anarchical methods at Lyons and St. Etienne. He predicted that there would be a social revolution in France in less than ten years.

The Prince's trial ended on January 19, 1883, by his being sentenced to pay a fine of 2,000f, to be imprisoned five years, and on the expiration of that time to be kept under police surveillance for ten years, and to be deprived of all civil rights.

In February a memorial, signed by many scientists and authors, was presented to President Grevy for the release of the Prince on the ground of ill health, and also because he was the only person capable of making complete researches in Russian geography. This and all other attempts to secure his release have heretofore proved unavailing. He has continued his literary work as well as he could in his prison at Clairvaux, and has written a number of articles for the new edition of the "Encyclopedia Britanica." His health has been very bad at times. Last week another appeal for his release was made to President Grevy by his friends, one of whom had received a letter in which the prisoner said: "My last forces are failing under the scurvy which I contracted in the St. Paul prison at St. Petersburg. I am so feeble that I can hardly write." A few days ago it was announced that he was so dangerously ill that his wife had been summoned to his side, and permitted to attend him by day. His illness is due to the bad sanitary condition of the prison. His doctors are of the opinion that he will certainly die unless removed to more healthful quarters.

A Word to Mr. Chairman Morrison.

(New York World.)

In 1868 the Democats held their National Convention in this city. HORATIO SEYMOUR, New York's most honored statesman, was nominated for President.

On the Committee of Resolutions were JAMES A. BAYARD, of Deleware; WM. J. ALLEN, of Illinois; GEORGE W. GLICK, of Kansas, new Democratic Governor of the State; WILLIAM PRESTON, of Kentucky; HENRY C. MURPHY, of New York; WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, and THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia.

The platform declared in favor of "a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws AS WILL AFFORD INCIDENTAL PROTECTION TO DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, AND AS WILL, WITHOUT IMPAIRING THE REVENUE, IMPOSE THE LEAST BURDEN UPON AND BEST PROMOTE AND ENCOURAGE THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY."

Upon this platform GOV. SEYMOUR ran and carried the State of New York over the patronage of the Administration, the prejudices of the war and the great military prestige of Gen. GRANT.

It voiced the principles of the Democratic party then. It speaks the principles of the party now.

Only upon the SEYMOUR platform or samething like it can New York be carried by the Democrats in 1884.

THIS WORLD OF SIN.

A Betrayer Shot Down by the Wronged Girl's Uncle.

The Famous Bandit of the Wabash Fatally Shot in the Joliet Penitentiary.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WILKESBARRE, PA., March 2.—The mining town of Hazleton was thrown into great excitement last night over a tragedy which occurred in the heart of the city. W. Nichols, a young man aged about twenty-eight years, had been keeping company with a young English girl named L. Rutt, aged eighteen, for some time past. About three months ago his visits ceased and the girl told her uncle, E. Botheras, that Nichols had seduced her under promise of marriage. Bothtras went to Nicholas and insisted upon his marrying his niece. Nichols refused, saying, "Let somebody else marry her." This enraged Botheras and he resolved to kill his niece's betrayer. Borrowing a revolver from a friend he laid in wait on his enemy. On Saturday night both men met about eight o'clock on one of the principal thoroughfares, when Botheras asked Nichols to repair the great injury he had done. Nichols seemed to pay no attention to what Botheras said and was about turning away when Botheras said: "No you don't; do justice now or never; if you refuse I'll shoot you on the spot." Nichols said "No you wont," and proceeded to walk on, when Botheras pulled his revolver, firing two shots, the first taking effect in Nichols' side and the second in his head. The murderer then fled, pursued by hundreds of people, who cried "Stop the murderer." Botheras, with revolver in hand, cleared the sidewalk and ran two blocks before he was captured. He said he was ready to go to jail for the deed, as he thought he had done only what an injured man could do. He will be brought to jail here to-morrow. Both men are well known. The injured man is sinking rapidly to-night. The young girl is overcome with grief over the affair.

FRANK RANDE,

THE DESPERADO, MUDEROUSLY ASSAULTS A PRISON KEEPER

(By Associated Press.)

JOLIET, ILL., March 2.—A murderous assault was made upon Captain John McDonald, Deputy Warden of the Penitentiary. The assassin was the notorious desperado, Frank Rande. McDonald, in going his rounds, entered the cellar shop, where Rande works. McDonald stopped at the desk of Keeper Madden to receive his report. While the Deputy was talking with Keeper Madden, Rande snapped his finger at his keeper and raised his hand, giving a sign for the request of going to the closet. Madden nodded his assent and resumed his conversation with the Deputy. The keeper turned his back to Rande to give an order to another convict. Instantly Rande, who was crossing the room, picked up a poker, striking McDonald on the head, smashing in his skull. McDonald dropped senseless, when Rande shouted, "I have killed the son —— ——— ——— at last," and drew a large knife. Keeper Madden rushed upon Rande and received a terrible gash in the arm, but held Rande until two life convicts, Demolin and Roaf, came to his assistance and Rande was hurled violently to the floor. Hearing the alarm, Assistant Deputy Warden Garvin and Keeper McDonald, a brother of the attacked Deputy rushed in. Convict Roaf was on top of Rande, and had the life nearly choked out of Rande, when Garvin ordered him off. Roaf begged to be allowed to shoot him to death. Rande, rising, staggered toward the door and made a lunge, and grabbing the knife turned to attack Garvin who broke a heavy cane over Rande's head, cutting him terribly. Pulling a revolver, Garvin shot Rande in the side, and then grabbed the convict by the throat. While holding him thus McDonald frantically drew a revolver, placed the muzzle at Rande's right ear and fired. Rande dropped. Deputy McDonald and Rande were carried to the hospital. An examination showed McDonald's skull was terribly crushed, pieces of the skull were removed leaving it exposed in places. He will die. Rande was unconscious a long time, and it is not known how dangerously he is wounded. On recovering consciousness Rande said: "I am Jesus Christ, and was sent to rid this prison of that cruel Deputy, and I think I have done it." Rande continued, "I left a broad trail of blood all the way to the prison when I came here. To do so I killed nine men, and this makes my tenth." Deputy Garvin says the responsibility of McDonald's death rests upon the jury which sent Rande to the Penitentiary instead of hanging him. During the struggle other convicts behaved admirably well.

Deputy Warden McDonald, whose skull was crushed by the desperado Frank Rand in the Penitentiary yesterday, is still alive and conscious, and hopes are entertained for his recovery. Rand is likely to recover from the wounds received in the struggle. He is still very defiant and exresses regret at his failing to kill McDonald outright. The bullet in his head has not yet been extracted. He is evidently preparing the emotional insanity dodge in case McDonald dies, as he asked several times to-day whether he would be hanged in that event, adding he should not be punished because he couldn't help it, being impelled by a higher power.

WRAPPED IN MYSTERY.

A YOUNG WHEELINGITE MURDERED BY A FRIEND.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 1.—At 8:45 o'clock this evening a mysterious murder was committed on the sidewalk in front of August Miller's saloon, on Market street, a few doors north of Tenth street. The shooting was witnessed by Robert G. Hobbs and Charles C. Schrimp, acquaintances of the deceased, and from them and inmates of the saloon the particulars of the tragedy are obtained. Charles Dick, the murdered man, and a companion named Geo. Bitner, both glasshouse men, entered Miller's saloon about 8:30, where a large crowd was assembled. Dick and Bitner had two or three glasses of beer together, and after talking pleasantly for a few moments the former went out on the sidewalk. In about two minutes Bitner followed, and almost immediately the occupants of the room were startled by a pistol shot. A rush was made for the door, where Hobbs was met. The latter exclaimed, "A man has been shot; who did it?" Hobbs rushed back to the curbstone, and turning the body face upward exclaimed, "It's Charlie Dick. Where is George Bitner?" Dick was quite dead, a bullet hole in his right temple, apparently made by a 38-calibre revolver, showing the manner of his taking off.

Dick was a married man about 29 years of age, and was very popular among a large circle of acquaintances. He and Bitner were fast friends, and no motive for the murder can be found at this writing. The body was removed to a back room in Miller's saloon and Coroner Schultz summoned.

The inquest was postponed until 3 P. M. to-morrow. Bitner was arrested at his home about 10 o'clock, and after a hearing before 'Squire Arkle, was remanded to jail. He was seen in his cell about 11 o'clock. He admitted the shooting, but claimed it was in self-defense. He said Dick had knocked him down two or three times just as he followed him out of the saloon door, and he pulled his gun and killed him, knowing fully what he was doing.

THE REDMEN.

THEY RESUME THEIR LAWLESSNESS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 2.—That notorious organization of outlaws known as Redmen, which for half a dozen years has disgraced several of the interior counties of this State has recommenced its lawless career in Preston county. About a year ago a determined effort was made by the authorities to break up the organization. At the session of the United States District Court at Clarksburg two or three of the gang were sent to Moundsville for long terms. This had the effect of checking the lawlessness of the Redmen for a time, but they seem to have resumed their career of crime. On Thursday night two well-known and respectable citizens residing near Kingwood received a regular skull and cross-bones notification to leave the county within three days, bundles of hickory whithes being laid at their door as silent reminders of what could be expected should the notice be disregarded. Conscious of having done nothing meriting either public or private punishment, the citizens in question have laid in a supply of firearms and ammunition, and announced their intention of staying and fighting it out. Should an attack be made, bloodshed will undoubtedly follow.

A BAR-ROOM BRAWL

RESULTS IN THE MURDER OF A STONECUTTER AT LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, KY., March 2.—James Campbell, a native of Leeds, Scotland, and a stonecutter, was killed here this morning in a bar-room fight between policemen O'Conner and Gormely, and three stonecutters, Sweeney, Ferguson and Campbell. Sweeney asked O'Conner, who went in the bar-room to take a drink, "to drink with him." O'Conner refused to do so, calling Sweeney a cowardly cur and striking him in the face with brass knuckles. Ferguson, another stonecutter, ran up and hit O'Conner, when Officer Gormely knocked Ferguson down with a club and fired two shots at him, one ball grazing his scalp. Sweeny and Ferguson ran out, leaving Campbell in the bar-room. As they ran out the third shot was fired, which is probably the one which killed Campbell. He is shot through the heart. The evidence before the Coroner's jury has not developed who did the shooting. The jury held a session this evening and adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow. So far the evidence points very strongly to O'Conner and Gormely as the murderers. Campbell has a brother and sister in Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GANG BROKEN UP.

AN OLD COUNTERFEITER AT LAST WITHIN THE WALLS.

PARKERSBURG W. VA., March 1.—Wm. Yeater, the last of the noted counterfeiters who were convicted in the Federal Court here last winter, was sentenced by Judge Jackson to-day to eighteen months in the Moundville Penitentiary. Yeater, though seventy years old, is a hale and hearty man, and seemed but little affected when sentence was pronounced on him. The Court thought it remarkable that a man who had reached the age of the prisoner should engage in such a business. The Judge's remarks to the prisoner before passing sentence on him were of a touching nature, and while it was an unpleasant duty he had to perform, and which would separate the accused from the loved ones at home, the Court expressed hopes that the prisoner would live to emerge from prison and live to return to his family a better man for all time. In consideration of the mitigating circumstances, the sentence was made lighter than it would have otherwise been.

HELD FOR MURDERING HIS FATHER.

JACKSON, MICH., March 1.—Judd Crouch, the youngest son of Jacob D. Crouch, who, with Mr. and Mrs. White and Moses Polly, was murdered in his house several miles south of this city on the night of the 21st day of November last, and Dan S. Holcomb, Mrs. Crouch's son-in-law, were arrested this evening on complaint of Sheriff Wenney on the charge of committing the murder. They were arraigned before Justice Hunt, who committed them to jail to await trial. It is not known what evidence the officer has against them.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 2.—The dead body of a man denuded of clothing and with his head, arms and feet cut off was unearthed to-day in the little town of Cahokia, Ill., six miles below East St. Louis. The body was in a shallow grave and seemed to be buried about three days. There is no clue as to who the man was, but the theory is that he was murdered and mutilated to prevent identification. The affair is shrouded in a deep mystery. The discovery has produced great excitement in the village.

KILLED BY MASKED ROBBERS.

SEDALIA, MO., March 1.—A Bazoo special from Windsor, Mo., says: Two masked men last night entered the house of Benjamin Wells, five miles from town and shot and killed John E. Wells in the presence of his wife. They demanded money on entering and not waiting for a reply shot and killed Wells. They secured no booty but a silver watch.

KILLED FOR A DIME.

SELMA, ALA., March 1.—Five miles from this city Leonard Jefferson, aged 20, in a quarrel with Henry Smith, aged 13, struck him on the head with a light wood knot, killing him. The difficulty grew out of the possession of a dime with a hole in it.

REPUBLICANS CONVICTED OF BRIBERY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.—At South Kingston, Edward A. Gavitt and Eben A. Smith, charged with bribing voters at the election of 1883, were tried and convicted on indictments that had been slumbering for nearly a year. The men are staunch Republicans. Smith was sentenced to jail for two months, and in the case of Gavitt sentence was postponed on account of exceptions taken.

A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR CAPTURED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The notorious burglar and ex-convict, Chas. Hughes, better known in police circles as "Western Charlie," was arrested early this morning, soon after blowing open a safe in the cigar store of Eobbins & Clare, at No. 283 Wood street. The burglar's hands were black with powder and his clothing slightly scorched. Only two dollars were found on him and it is thought his confederates, who escaped, got the $100 which was in the safe. Hughes was held in $2,000 bail at the Central Station this morning.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. no28mwf&W

TOKAR RETAKEN

By the British Troops on Saturday,

And the Rebels Routed From Teb on the Preceding Day.

Osman Digma's Forces Defeated by Gen. Graham

After a Desperate and Fearless Fight Lasting Four Hours.

SUAKIM, March 2.—The British troops entered Tokar at noon Saturday. A few shots were exchanged with the enemy, when 4,000 rebels holding the town fled. Osman Digma is encamped eight miles from Suakim. A battle with him is expected when the British troops return to Suakim from Tokar. All reports commend the steadiness with which the British moved on Teb. The square in which they advanced to battle was never broken. The determination and bravery the rebels have shown are great. In fact, when they were charged by the cavalry great numbers of them threw themselves upon their backs and speared the horses of the troopers as they dashed over them. The march to Tokar was accomplished in four hours from Teb. The Hussars scoured the country and kept up a vigorous skirmish with the enemy, who retired in disorganized masses in the direction of Taminlieb. The Arabs lost 1,100 men, dead, on the field at Teb, besides guns of the whole camp, including 375 tents and many camels were taken. The condition of the camp showed the Arabs retired upon being victorious. Gen. Graham sends part of the Tokar garrison to Trinkitat and destroys the fortifications. He will then march to Tamnieb, where he will convoke the sheikhs of friendly tribes, and those submitting to him to make arrangements to keep open the route to Suakim and Berber.

After the battle Baker Pasha and Admiral Hewitt returned to Trinkitat. The soldiers and sailors were heartily cheered by Baker Pasha, who was so severely wounded that he is unable to walk. The veterans who took part in the battle say they never met a more resolute foe. The enemy's tents were found filled with corpses.

THE BATTLE IN DETAIL.

AN ENGAGEMENT LASTING FOUR HOURS —THE ARABS FIGHT DESPERATELY.

TRINKITAT, March 2.—A battle raged all day Friday between General Graham's soldiers and the forces of Osman Digma. The scene of the victory is in the almost waterless region between Trinkitat and Tokar, and on the rough track which runs from the coast to the garrison town. It has been reported that the force, after landing, had to wade through the lagoons or salt marshes and that thence to the Wells the country was just practicable for guns and wheeled vehicles. The rocks, stones and scrub must have offered great difficulties.

The rebels fought desperately. Immense numbers of them were shot down. The British fought in an oblong square and the rebels were beaten at every point. The rebels were found in force with two guns mounted at an old fort three miles from Fort Baker. The firing opened on both sides and lasted for a long time. The rebels were finally repulsed after 1,000 of their men had been killed.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

On Thursday night the expedition encamped near Fort Baker. The infantry bivouacked in front, the cavalry in the rear. The troops were all assembled before sunset except the Sixty-fifth regiment, which arrived at eight. Friday morning fires were quickly kindled and coffee made.

FORMED IN A SQUARE.

Breakfast over, the forces were formed in an oblong square, the front and rear of which were longer than the sides, owing to the different strength of the regiments. The Gordon Highlanders in line formed the advance, with two gatling guns and one Gardiner in the right corner and two Gardiners and one gatling in the left corner. The Eighty-Ninth regiment in line formed the right hand side of the square; the Black Watch regiment the rear. The whole strength of the British forces was something less than four thousand men. The length of the front was 350 yards. The Hussars acted as scouts, and advanced in a semi-circle a thousand yards ahead, covering the front and flanks of the main force.

THE ADVANCE.

The troops advanced over sand knolls and scrub for a mile from Fort Baker along the Teb road, when the rebels opened fire with their Remington rifles, but the range was too long and their shots proved ineffective. The rebels in swarms occupied the high ground in front and on the flanks of the British army. They retired slowly as the English advanced, keeping within about twelve hundred yards of the main body of the English forces. The British cavalry followed, covering the rear, upon the left, formed in three lines and distant some nine hundred yards from the main army.

SHELLS FROM THE GUNBOAT.

At half past nine the gunboat Sphinx fired four rounds from Trinkitat Harbor, but the range was too great. The shells burst a mile short of the enemy's position. The firing was stopped as the shells were dangerous to the English. The cavalry and mounted infantry advanced on the left to touch the rebels, who moved obstinately, though they were not indisposed to fight. The infantry continued to advance steadily. Two or three times a halt was made to allow the sailors and artillery, who were dragging the guns, to rest. The square was well maintained, but where the ground was difficult the men marched by fours right in columns of companies.

HORRORS OF WAR.

The road toward Teb was studded with hundreds of corpses of Baker Pasha's ill-starred fugitives, which filled the air with pollution and around which swarms of carrion flies lazily hovered. After an advance of three miles had been accomplished the earthworks of the rebels came in sight. Guns were mounted and standards were flying in the sultry air. The rebel fire had now almost ceased except on the extreme right and left, where it still continued to direct at the scouts. The British stepped forth as if on a holiday parade, the bagpipes playing and the Highlanders footing cheerily. They advanced till they were within eight hundred yards of the rebels' position, where an old sugar mill was standing, surrounded by a number of native huts and where also stood a fort with two guns.

"ATTENTION!"

Here a halt was ordered and the scouts rejoined the cavalry. Neither force seemed disposed to open fire. At last "attention" was called, whereupon the rebels, seeing the British move, began the battle with a shell from a Krupp gun captured from the Egyptians. The shell passed wide over the square. The next two shots were aimed with greater accuracy and the shells burst close to the British, wounding several.

THE REBEL FIRE.

The rebels maintained a rattling fusilade with small arms, sending hundreds of bullets, which whizzed around the ears of the British. A man of the Gordon Highlanders was first to fall, badly wounded. As the shots increased the ambalence surgeons were fully occupied. The English advanced steadily in a square without answering the rebel fire till they passed the north face of the rebel works. At this point a piece of a shell wounded Baker Pasha in the face and twenty men were hit. After an echelon of a thousand yards a halt was ordered and the men were directed to lie down. It was now noon, the day was clear and the wind dispersed the smoke of the rebel fire, disclosing the rebels' movements.

A STUBBORN CONTEST.

Then the British opened fire with guns and Martini rifles, causing the rebel fire rapidly to slacken and almost cease. At this the bugles sounded a fresh advance. The troops rose, wheeled round on the centre of the square and approached the rebel works. The rebels were in no military order, but were scattered here and there, so as to take advantage of the abundant cover which the ground afforded. They clung to their position with desperate tenacity. There were 2,000 rebels directly in front while many hundreds hung around the two sides of the square. As the British moved forward, firing as they advanced, the rebels, armed with spears and huge crosshilted swords, rose within two hundred yards of the advancing lines and rushed against the British at breakneck speed, heedless and fearless of death. The rebels fell right and left, though some of the brave fellows reached within five paces of the square. None of them bolted; they only fell back sullenly when they were forced. Having cleared the ground in front with their Martini rifles, the British attacked the fort.

CAPTURING THE FORT.

Colonel Burnaby was the first to mount the parapet, firing a double barreled shotgun into the enemy. Around the works the rebels fought with furious energy, and a frightful *melee* of bayonets and spears took place. At last the British gained possession of the fort. They captured two Krupp guns and at once turned them against the enemy, but the Arabs still contested every inch. They would not submit to be driven off; they could only be killed.

The British next directed their attention to the old sugar mill, a brick building containing an iron boiler. This they stormed and succeeded in dislodging 200 rebels, who leaped forth and charged from every opening.

THE REBELS RETIRE.

At one o'clock, after an hour of intense fighting, the rebels gave way and bolted outright. The Gatling guns and Martini rifles had caused great havoc there. The British pursued them as they fell back and advanced as far as the fresh water wells of Teb, where the rebels made their last stand. Sheiks, who advanced empty handed, to show that they bore charmed lives, were stricken down with bayonet thrusts.

The Highlanders carried the next earthwork, capturing three guns. At the end of four hours of arduous fighting the British gained possession of the rebel camps, of the huts and the wells.

PURSUING THE FUGITIVES.

The cavalry on the right flank charged the retreating rebels, who did not bolt, but struck the troopers who rode among them, giving blow for blow. A splendid display of heroism was made by three mounted rebels. They resolutely maintained their ground against the shock of two cavalry regiments before being cut down. They continued to fight after the third charge, killing several soldiers and wounding Colonel Barrow with their spears. The enemy retired very slowly, and in consequence of this the British kept up their firing for a long time after the fortunes of the day had been decided.

Gen. Graham decided to remain at the wells of Teb Friday night. The intention was to continue the advance to Tokar Saturday morning. More fighting is anticipated. The spoils taken from Baker Pasha were in a large measure recovered

ARAB BRAVERY.

All advices concur in acknowledging that the Arabs fought with desperate bravery. Osman Digma brought 12,000 men into the field. The most of these took part in the charge against the British lines. During the entire battle the Arabs' want of organization and regular discipline constantly exposed them to the deadly effect of the continuous fire which the British poured upon them hour after hour. Not more than one-fifth of Osman's forces were armed with Remington rifles. The rest were supplied with scimetars and spears. But neither the Remington rifles nor the guns under the Arabs' manipulation caused any loss among the British. The wounds were received at close quarters during the fanatical charges or rushes upon the troops.

WHAT NEXT?

The few prisoners taken and the sullen retreat of the enemy cause considerable uneasiness as to the value and results of the victory. General Graham, after the capture of Tokar, will march on Osman's headquarters at Tamanieb, unless Osman obeys his summons and lays down his arms. The actual force marching on Tokar numbers 3,900 men and is furnished with twenty-two guns and six machine guns. If Osman submits General Grabam will be sent to Khartoum to assist General Gordon in arranging for the pacific evacuation of the Soudan.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The losses of the British in the fight were 24 killed and 147 wounded. The British forces captured four Krupp guns, two howitzers and one machine gun. Four officers of the British force were killed. Nineteen officers received wounds, including Baker Pasha and Colonel Burnaby, both of whom were severely wounded. Nine hundred of the enemy's dead were counted in the captured positions.

GLADSTONE'S FRANCHISE BILL.

HIS SCHEME TO ADD 2,000,000 TO BRITAIN'S VOTING POPULATION.

LONDON, February 29.—In proposing the bill for the extension of the franchise in the House of Commons Gladstone said that to introduce separate franchise bills for England, Ireland and Scotland with a prospect of carrying the English and Scotch bills and leaving the Irish bill to take its chances would be altogether impracticable, arguments in favor of a uniform bill were unanswerable and nothing could induce him to abandon such a bill. The redistribution of Parliamentary constituencies must follow the reform of the franchise. If the two questions were embodied in the same bill it would be fatal to both. He entreated his supporters not to endanger the success of the bill by proposing additions. This measure, by greatly extending the franchise and placing the votes of boroughs and counties upon equal footing, would increase the voting power of the United Kingdom by about 2,000,000. Of this number England would furnish 1,300,000, Ireland 400,000, Scotland 200,000. This result was certainly worth attaining. If the House took a broad view of the matter, unfranchisement must be considered desirable. The people were trustworthy as voters under the Constitution. If this measure should become a law then their constituents would form a compact mass who would rally around the throne which they all loved so well, and to support the Constitution, which would be stronger than ever. Sir John Hay objected to the bill because it excluded redistribution. Without this, extended franchise would give the Nationalists 90 seats in Parliament and place a stupendous power in their hands.

Lord Randolph Churchill opposed the bill. He said the agricultural laborers had no knowledge of political questions nor concern in them. At this point an adjournment was voted in spite of the protest of Gladstone. The Parnellites and Scotch members appear generally pleased with the bill. The English Liberals are disposed to object to the extension of the franchise, unless coupled with redistribution, on the ground that it will strengthen Ireland and Scotland at the expense of England.

MR. FREDERICK HARRISON, the positivist, says that the three great men of the century in America are, Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield. Much he knows about it. Where's Logan?

PE-RU-NA

$1.000 will be paid if any impurities or mineral substances are found in PERUNA, or for any case it will not cure or help. Single Bottle $1. 6 for $5.

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PERUNA is purely a vegetable compound. It is not equalled by all other medicines combined. Strong language, but it is true. PERUNA is more extensively prescribed by honest physicians than any other half dozen remedies known to the profession. PERUNA positively cures Consumption, Chronic Catarrh, and all Lung and Heart diseases. Ask your Druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on the "Ills of Life," gratis. For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take

MAN-A-LIN.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than by medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all billious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave: but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HIBS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly

JAMES JOONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C McLane and Fleming Bros.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. E. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system. 3

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In the Human Body. Price 25c. All Druggists.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely true. At once address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine. fe16-1yW

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1884.

Money matters are unchanged in every particular. Money is plenty, but the demand for it is very light. No improvement is looked for until the weather becomes settled.

The clearing house statement for to-day shows exchanges of $1,894,751 98, and balances of $492,900 28.

The local stock market remains quiet and steady, and but few sales being made. There was a bid of 22 in New York to-day for Pittsburgh and Western. Whether any sales were made at that figure we were unable to learn. As we have said repeatedly there is a great demand for good stocks of all kinds, but there are none in the market.

The real estate business is still brisk, with a large number of sales pending. Sales have been somewhat restricted, owing, principally, to the rental trade interfering with their consummation. W. A. Herron & Sons sold two good brick houses of six rooms each, well improved, lot 30x120 feet, at $800 for all, on Meyran street, Oakland.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished us by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	59½	59⅝
Reading Railroad	29⅝	29 15-16
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	8¾	8¾
Lehigh Valley	71	72
United Co.'s N. J	196	....
Central Trans. Co	37½	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	122	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds	120	....
N. Pacific common	21¼	21¾
N. Pacific preferred	46¾	47
Lehigh Nav	47⅝	47¾
Philadelphia & Erie	18	....
N. Central R. W	61⅝	62

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Money market unchanged at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½c per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 487; demand 489¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm.

5per cents 101	U. S. new 4s 123¾
U. S. 4½s 113¼	Pacific 6s of '95 129

STOCKS.

Railways irregular.

State securities quiet.

The net result of the day's trading was that out of twenty-five stocks most actively trading in sixteen closed lower than last night, though only two or three show declines as great as 1 per cent., viz.: Manitoba 1¾ and Oregon Navigation 3¾. On the other hand Union Pacific, St. Paul, Lackawanna, New York Central and Pullman showed small fractional advances. The suspension of A. B. Stockwell, announced on the Stock Exchange, has no special significance, his short stocks having been bought in under the rule yesterday. Just before the close there was a rally of ¼ to ⅜ per cent., Union Pacific, Oregon Trans-Continental and Lackawanna being the most prominent in the rally. The market closed firm. As usual of late during the early hours of business the demand for borrowing purposes was brisk and Louisville and Nashville lent at 1-16@¼, Northern Pacific preferred 1-16, New York Central 1-64@1-32, Union Pacific flat@1-64 and Lake Shore and Lackawanna flat.

TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions to-day aggregated 237,000 shares, among which were: Central Pacific, 6,600; Lackawanna, 35,000; Erie, 25,000; Lake Shore, 14,000; Louisville and Nashville, 27,600; Northwestern, 10,000; Reading, 8,000; St. Paul, 36,000; Union Pacific, 26,000; Northern Pacific, 12,000; Oregon Trans-Continental, 11,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific 1st	114	L. & N.	49¾
Erie 2ds	92½	L. & N. A	20
Lehigh & Wilkes	106¼	M. & C. 1sts pref	10
La. Consols	77¾	Do 2nds pref	5
Missouri 6s	106	M. & Charleston	33
St. Joseph	116	Michigan Central	92
M. & St. L. 1st	118½	M. & St. L.	116¾
Tennessee 6s old	39½	Do pref	30½
Do new	39½	Missouri Pacific	91¾
Tex. Pac. L. G.	49½	M. & O.	9¾
Do Rio G. Div.	71¾	M. & E*	24½
Union Pacific 1st	115¾	N. & Chat	52
Land Grants	106½	N. J. Central	88
Sinking Funds	114	N. & W. pref	40
Virginia 6s	40	Northern Pacific	21
Do consols 6s	40	Do pref	45¾
Do preferred	40	Northwestern	104¾
Adams Express	129	Do pref	144
Allegheny Central	12	New York Central	117¾
A. & T. Haute	44	Ohio Central	2¾
Do preferred	92	O. & M.	22¾
American Express	95	Do pref	90
B. C. R. & N.	71	Ontario & Western	10¾
Canada Pacific	54½	Oregon Nav	87¾
Canada Southern	54½	Oregon & Trans-C.	19¾
Central Pacific	60¾	Oregon Imp.	42
Chesapeake & Ohio	13¾	Pacific Mail	51
Do pref. 1st	24¾	Panama	98
Do 2ds pref	16	P., D. & E.	14½
C. & A.	134½	Pittsburgh	138
Do pref	140	Pullman Pal. C.	95
C., B. & Q.	124¼	Reading	50¾
C., St. L. & N. G.	85	Rock Island	121¾
C., St. L. & P.	10	St. L. & S. F.	22¾
Do pref	28	Do pref	62¾
C., S. & C.	36	Do 1sts pref	87¾
C. & O.	6¾	C. M. & St. Paul	92¾
Del. & Hudson	83¾	Do pref	116¾
Del. & Lack.	29½	St. P., M. & M.	94½
Denver & Rio G.	18¾	St. P. & Omaha	30¾
Erie	24¾	Do pref	92¾
Do pref	68¾	Texas Pacific	19¾
East Tennessee	7¾	Union Pacific	81¾
Do pref	12¼	U. S. Express	67
Ft. Wayne	134	W., St. L. & P.	19½
H. & St. J.	38½	Do pref	26¾
Do pref	88½	W. & F. Express	110
Harlem	160	Western Union	74¾
H. & Texas	40¾	Homestake	8¾
Illinois Central	128¾	Iron Silver	170
Ind., B. & W.	16¾	Ontario	29
K. & Texas	30¾	Quicksilver	5
L. E. & W.	16¾	Do pref	25
Lake Shore	100¾		

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

There is no improvement in the mining market. Trading is light and changes in in prices are of little importance. Sales in the morning included Horn Silver 7¾, Eastern Oregon .08 Robinson, .38, Consolidated Virginia .23, Gold Stripe .10, Hall Anderson 115, Northern Belle .04@.3, Sonora .06, Rappahannock .17. Some old lots of Bassick sold at 8¾, Homestake 9½, Ontario Silver 28. There was some little activity in the afternoon and Iron Silver was weak and declined to 185. Decatur sold at .2, Consolidated Virginia 21, Gold Stripe .12, Central Arizonia .30, Siena Grande .80, Eastern Oregon .01@.07, Hall Anderson 115@120, Stormont .11@.13, Standard 675.

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	1¾	Grand Prize	1¾
Belcher	1¾	Hale & Norcross	5
Belle Isle	35	Day	2¾
Best & Belcher	2¾	Mexican	2
Bodie Cons	1½	Navajo	2¼
California	20	Ophir	1¾
Chollar	2	Potosi	1
Con. Pacific	40	Savage	2¾
Con. Virginia	25	Sierra Nevada	3¼
Crown Point	1	Union Cons	2¾
Eureka Cons	2¾	Utah	1¾
Gould & Curry	3¼	Yellow Jacket	2¾

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, March 5.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	138½	A. & T. 1sts 7s	122
Allouez Min. Co	1¼	K. C., St. J. & C. B. 7s	119
Calumet & H	306¾	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	100
Catalpa	55	A. & T. R. R.	78⅞
Franklin	11⅝	B. & A.	176
Pewabic	1¼	B. & M.	61¾
Quincy	45	C. B. & Q.	124¾
F. & P. 5d. pref	101	C. S. & C.	123½
Osceola	16¾	F. & Pere M.	27½
Huron	1¾	N. Y. & N. E.	12½
Water Power	2⅜		
Boston Lands	6		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 5.—Consols for money 101 11-16; for account 102 1-16; Illinois Central, 33½; New York Central, 119, Erie, 25⅝; Reading, 30. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, £85,000.

PARIS, March 5.—Rentes, 76f 47½c.

ANTWERP, March 5.—Refined petroleum 19½@19⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 7,900 bales. Prime mess pork 76s.

STATE OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1884.

Flour and Grain.

There is no change in the values of flour and grain. There is a fair supply and enough demand to keep the market moving. The transactions at the Grain and Produce Exchange were: 1 car shelled sample corn, 58¼c; 1 car ear corn, 50c; 1 car chops, 18c; 2 cars No. 2 white oats, 41½@41¾c.

The receipts to-day by the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. were 2 cars feed, 4 cars oats, 2 cars bran, 3 cars corn, 1 car flour, 1 car wheat, 1 car rye, 1 car hay; by the P., C. & St. L. R. R., 6 cars corn, 1 car flour, 1 car broom corn.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent $7 00@7 25; winter wheat, patent, $7 00@7 25; fancy family winter, $6 00@6 25; choice family (choice red winter) $5 75@6 00; XX family (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers' (Minnesota), $5 75@6 00; XX bakers' (Winconsin), $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 75@80c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $5 50@6 00 per barrel; fancy, $6 75@7 00. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25. Buckwheat, $3 50@4 50.

WHEAT—Fultz, $1 09@1 10; Longberry red, $1 10@1 11; Indiana and Kentucky, soft, $1 00@1 06.

CORN—Prime yellow shelled 61@62c; high mixed do 58@60c; mixed do 55@55c; rejected 50@55c; yellow ear 62@64c; H. M. ear 58@61c; mixed do 55@57c.

OATS—Prime, 42@42½c; rejected white, 40¼@41c; mixed 38@40c.

RYE—We quote western at 60@68c; Pennsylvania 66@68c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada 90c@$1 00; western 68@70c.

MILL FEED—Bran $20 00 per ton; middlings $22 00@24 00; chopped feed $23 00@24 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $12 00@12 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $12 00@14 00.

Country Produce.

The produce market remains quiet with no change in prices.

APPLES—We quote common at $2 50@3 00; good sound stock $3 25@3 75; choice stock $3 75@4 00 per barrel; fancy $4 00@4 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 50@2 65 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 70@2 75; Limas 5¾@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 22@25c; prime 18@20c; common to medium 8@9c; fancy creamery 32@35c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 35@38c ₱ lb.

BROOMCORN—Green Hurl, Texas, 8½c; green well to hurl, 7¼@8c; green carpet, 7¼@8c; green self-working 6¾@7½c; green short 6@6½c; Tennessee red tip, self-working, 7c; Illinois do. 5¾@6c; old short, good color 5c; old rough 4@4½c; crooked 4@5c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, best, 13½@14c; skims, 8@10c; York Goshen, 14@15c; Sweitzer, 14@15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 7@8c; evaporated, 15@16c; quarters, 6@7c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c, peeled, 12@15c; evaporated peaches, 15@16c; cherries, 18@20c; raspberries, 33@35c; blackberries, 10@13c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 22c; fresh in barrels 21@22c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 50@4 00 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Choice fancy per crate, $4 25@4 50; Jersey, in barrels, $11 00@12 00; Western do., $12 00@15 00.

MINCE MEAT—6½@7½c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, boxes, $3 00@3 50; Valencia do., cases, $7 00@8 00; lemons, $2 50@3 50; bananas, $2 00, $2 50@3 00 per bunch.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 63@65c in packages; in small lots, 4@5c more.

ONIONS—Per barrel, $1 85@2 00.

POTATOES—On track, 35@40c; from store, 45@50c per bushel, according to size and condition. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Southern, $2 75 to $3 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 75@80c per pair; dressed, 16@17c per lb. Turkies, 18 to 20c per lb. Geese, 65 to 75c each. Ducks, 13@15c per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 7@7½c; per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 8½@9c; Virginia, 9@9½c; roasted, $2 00@2 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bush. for choice.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 5@6c per lb; pop corn, 4@5c per lb.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 30@3 50 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice new clover, one pound packages, 18@20c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 8@8¼c, country, 7@7¼c.

SWEET CIDER—Country $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, $1 10@1 20 per gallon.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $6 50@6 75; bluegrass, $1 60.

SALT—No. 1, $1 00; No. 1 extras, $1 10; dairy, $1 40; C $1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35; the regular discount on car load lots.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 30@35c.

Groceries.

There is little change in groceries. Sugar has reached the bottom of the decline, and an advance of ⅛c is reported by the refiners.

Green Coffees.		*Soda.*	
Fancy Rio	15 @15½	Bi. Carb. in kegs	4 @4½
Choice Rio	14 @14½	Do assort'd pap'rs	@5½
Prime Rio	13 @13½	Do do ¼ pap'rs	@6½
Good Rio	12½@	Saleoda, in kegs	@4½
Ordinary Rio	11 @	*Spices.*	
Java	20 @22	Cloves	18 @
Roasted Coffees.		Allspice	10 @
In papers	17 @17½	Cassia	10 @
In bulk	15½@17¼	Pepper	16½@14
Lower grades	14 @15	Nutmeg	65 @80
Java in pa'rs	26 @28	*New Orleans Molasses*	
Java in bulk	25 @27	Choice new	56@58
Sugar.		Strictly prime	53@54
Confe'rs A	7¾@	*Candies.*	
Palace A	7¼@	Star, full w'g't	15½@
Windsor A	7¼@	Stearine	12½@
Ridgewood A	7 @	*Salt.*	
Refined yel'w	6 @6¼	No. 1 ₱ bbl	$1 00
Granulated	8 @	Extra	1 10
Crushed	8¾@	Dairy	1 40
Cut loaf	8¾@	Coarse Cyst Salt	1 25
Powdered	8¾@	*Starch.*	
Syrups.		Gloss	6¼@8¼
Choice corn	32@	Corn	7½@8¾
Prime do	32@	*Rice.*	
Choice sugar sr'p	40@42	Louisiana	6 @6½
Prime do do	36@38	Carolina	6¾@7
Good do do	35@	Head rice	7¾@
Blackstrap mo'lass	20@		

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'w fat peas	$1 15@1 20	Li'b beans, 2lb. best	$1 25
Soak peas	75@80	Soak do do	90
Raspberries	1 45@	Str'g do do	80
Strawberries	1 00@1 20	Pumpkins do	1 10
Gooseberries	@1 00	Dam'n plums, 2lb	1 10
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Greengage	1 20
Standard p's	1 75@2 00	Egg do	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	3 75	Libby's s. c. beef 2 ₱ doz	3 00
Do bbls	6 50	Tomatoes	90@95
Winslow's corn	1 25	Salmon, 1 lb	1 50@1 60
Baker's do	1 15	Blackberries	1 00
McMurray's do	1 35		
Red cherries	1 15		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay'r raisins, new	$2 40	Sicily filberts	14 c
Lon. Lay's do	2 60	Smyrna figs	15 @18 c
Muscatels do	2 25	Macaroons	8½@12½c
New Valencia do	7 c	Vermicilli	8½@12½c
Seedless	4 50	Tapioca	5 c
Sultanas	6 c	Brazil nuts	12 c
Dates	7 c	Lemons ₱ box	$4 00
Currants	5¾@6 c	Cocoanuts ₱ box	7 00
Prunes, new	5½@6 c	Lemon peel ₱ lb	14 c
Almonds, Lan'doc	25 c	Pecans	12½@
Do Avica	22 c	Sago	5 c
Do shelled	40 c	Cit'n peel ₱ lb	17 c
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Almonds, Sicily	20 c

Provisions.

There is no change in the provision markets, values remaining firm at quotations.

Canvass or Plain.

Extra S. C. Hams, 13 lbs and over	14½c
Do do do 14 to 18 lbs	14¾c
Do do do 14 lbs and under	14¾c
Extra S. C. Shoulders	10¼c
Do do Breakfast bacon	12¾c
Do do Dried beef, in sets	17½c
Do do do knuckles and ribs	19¾c
Do do do all flats	16¾c
Bacon shoulders	9¼c
Short clear sides	12¼c
Mess pork, ½ bbl	$20 00
Do short cut family, 45 to 50 pieces	20 50
Lard, refined, summer use, in tierces	10¼c
Do half bbls	10¾c
Do in buckets	11¼c
Do in tubs	10¾c
Do 3 lb tin pails, 60 lbs in case	12 c
Do 5 lb " " " "	11¾c
Do 10 lb " " " "	11¼c
Extra lard oil	80 c
Miners' oil	48 c

Fish.

Fish remains firm, with an active market.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$28 00@30 00
Extra No. 1 shore do	22 00@25 00
Extra No. 2 shore do	15 00@16 00
No. 2 large bay	13 00@14 00
No. 2 medium do	13 00@15 00
No. 3 large do	14 00@
No. 3 medium	13 00@
No. 3 small	9 00@
Split Labrador herring	8 00@
Split shore do	7 00@
Round do	5 75@
White fish, ₱ half bbl., 100	7 50@8 00
Lake trout, ₱ 100	5 50@
Lake pickerel, ₱ 100	4 50@
Lake herring, ₱ 100	3 50@
George's codfish	6 00@9 00
Medium do	4 25@
Boneless codfish	6 00@
Halibut (smoked)	15@
No. 1 herring, ₱ box	35@
Smoked bloater, ₱ box	@ 90
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	6 75@
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	10 75@
Sardines, French, ¼'s, ₱ case	12 00@
Sardines, French, ½'s, ₱ case	19 00@
Codfish balls, 2 lb cans	2 40@

Leather.

There is no change in the leather market reported, the quotations remaining as for some time past.

Best city oak sole, heavy, 35@37c per pound best city oak sole leather, light, 33@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy 26@28c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy 25@28c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, medium 25@26c per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 23@24c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 36@37c per pound; city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather, $4 50@7 00 per side; country harness leather, 28@30c per pound; padskins, No. 1, $6 50@6 50 per dozen; aprons, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow, 6¾@7c

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1884.

Messrs. Dilworth & Ogden, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	$1 03¼	Lowest	$1 00
Highest	1 03¾	Close	1 00

	Barrels.
United shipments, 4th	53,626
Average United shipments	52,529
Tidewater shipments, 3d	6,380
Average Tidewater shipments	8,950
Average charters	1,587
United runs	48,250
Tidewater runs	8,789
Average runs for both lines	39 395
Exchange stock—$100 bid: $175 asked.	
Clearances	8,116,000

N. Y. refined, 8¾c; Antwerp, 19¾f.

(By Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, March 5.—Petroleum opened at $1 03¼; highest, $1 03¾; lowest, $1 00; closed at $1 00; sales, 8,118,000 barrels; clearances yesterday, 10,057,000 barrels; runs, 37,039 barrels; shipments, 53,626 barrels; charters, 30,158 barrels; Oil City Exchange stock, $4 25 bid; $5 00 asked.

BRADFORD, March 5.—Crude oil still weak; runs Tuesday, 51,901 barrels; shipments, 53,625 barrels; charters, 30,158 barrels; United Pipe Line certificates opened $1 03¾, closed at $1 00; highest price $1 03¾; lowest $1 00.

TITUSVILLE, March 5.—Opening at $1 03¾; highest, $1 03¾; lowest, $1 00; closed at $1 00; shipments, 53,626 barrels; charters, none; runs, 71,916 barrels.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	8¼c
Headlight 150 deg	10 c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	9 c
Elaine, jobbers' prices	15½c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO—MARCH 5.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—In fair demand, unsettled and generally lower; opened stronger and ¼@⅜c higher; later under full offering declined ⅜@¾c, rallied ⅜c, closed ¼c under yesterday; sales ranged: March 91⅜@91¾c, closed at 91¾c; April 91¾@92⅜c, closed at 91⅞c; May 96⅜@97¾c, closed at 96¾@96⅞c; June 98⅛@99¼c, closed at 98¾c; No. 2 Chicago spring 91¾@92¼c; No. 3, 79@81c; No. 2 red winter 99c@$1 01.

CORN—Irregular and fairly active; opened ¼c higher; declined ⅝c, rallied ⅜c and closed ¼c under yesterday; cash 51¾@52½c; March 51¾@51⅞c, closed at 51¾c; April 51¾@52¼c, closed at 51¾; May 56¼@57c, closed at 56¾c; June 57@57½c, closed at 57@57¼c; July 58¾@59¼c, closed at 58¾@58⅞c.

OATS—Quiet and a shade lower; cash 31¾@32¼c; March 31¾c; April 31¼@31¾c, closed at 31¼@31½c; May 35¾@35¾c, closed at 35¾c; June 35¾@36¼c, closed at 35¾@36c, the year 29¾@29¾.

RYE—Quiet and firm at 58½c.

BARLEY—Dull at 63¾@64c.

FLAXSEED—Firm at $1 57 on track.

MESS PORK—Quiet; opened ½@5c higher, weakened 15@20c, and closed tame; cash $17 50@17 55; May $17 72½@17 97½, closed at 17 72½@17 75; June $17 82½@18 02½; closed at $17 82½@17 85.

LARD—Quiet and nominally unchanged; cash 9 37½@9.40c; May 9.50@9.60c, closed at 9.50@9.52½c; June 9.57½@9.67½c, closed at 9.57½@9.60c.

BULKMEATS—Quiet; shoulders 7.25; short rib 9.15c; short clear 7.80c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 21,000 barrels, wheat, 32,000 bushels; corn, 249,000 bushels; oats, 104,000 bushels; rye, 4,100 bushels; barley, 26,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 144,000 bushels, oats, 53,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels.

Latest—Call Board.

WHEAT—Sales of 1,509,000 bushels; April declined ⅜c; May and June declined ¼c.

CORN—Sales of 2,600,000 bushels; April and July declined ⅛c; May and June declined ⅜c.

OATS—Sales of 55,000 bushels; April, May and June declined ¼c.

PORK—Sales of 1,000 barrels; May and June declined 2½c.

LARD—Sales of 3,800 tierces; July advanced 2½c.

NEW YORK—MARCH 5.—Flour quiet; receipts, 16,000 barrels; exports 4,500 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 80@3 40; Minnesota Patent Process, $5 75@6 00. Wheat—Spot lots unchanged; options opened ¼@½c higher, subsequently weaker, fell back ½c from which there was a recovery of ¼@⅜c, closing dull; receipts, 5,500 bushels; exports, 1,000 bushels. No. 2 Chicago $1 06; No. 3 spring $1 03; @1 04¾; No. 2 red $1 08@1 13; ungraded white $1 04@1 15; No. 2 red March, sales of 128,000 bushels at $1 07⅝@1 1 08¾, closing at $1 08; April, sales of 264,000 bushels at $1 09⅝@1 10¼, closing at $1 09⅝; May, sales of 1,096,000 bushels at $1 11¾@1 12¾, closing at $1 11¾; June, sales of 184,000 bushels at $1 12⅝@1 13¼, closing at $1 12¾; August, sales of 8,000 bushels at $1 11¾. Corn—Spot lots ¼@½c lower and dull; options opened firm, later declined ¾@⅞c, closing at inside rates; receipts, 18,000 bushels; exports, 65,000 bushels; ungraded 57@65c; No 3, 60@61c; steamer 60½@61c; ungraded white 63@67c; No. 2 March 60¾@62¼c, closing at 61¾c; April 62¼@62½c, closing at 62½c; May 63¾@64c, closing at 63½c; June 63⅞@64¾c, closing at 64c; July 64⅞@65c, closing at 64¾c. Oats dull; receipts 27,000 bushels; exports 385 bushels; western mixed, 40@42c; white western, 43@46c. Hay dull and heavy. Hops quiet and held firmly. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio nominally unchanged; options active at a decline 15@20 points; sales 4,750 bags Rio, No. 7, March, 10.65@10.70c; 3,60 bags April, 10.65@10.70c; 9,750 bags May, 10.70@10.75c; 9,250 bags June, 10.75c; 11.750 bags July, 10.75@10.90c; 6,750 bags August, 10.70@10.90c; 1,250 bags September, 10.75@10.80c; 1,000 bags October, 10.85c; 500 bags November, 10.80c; 1,000 bags December, 10.90@10,95c; 1,000 bags February, 10.90@11.05c. Sugar steady and in fair demand; refined firmer; off A, 6⅝@6¾c; mould A, 7¾c; confectioners A, 7 3-16c; cut-loaf and crushed 7¾c; granulated, @7¼c; cubes 7¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice firmer and moderately active. Petroleum dull; United $1 00; crude 7½@8c; refined 8½c. Tallow quiet and steady at 7¾@7 9-16c. Rosin unchanged. Eggs firm and in good demand; Western fresh 23@23½c. Pork dull; new mew $17 75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cutmeats nominally unchanged. Lard weak; prime steam 9.62½c; March 9.60c; April 9 60@9.65c; May 9.70@9.76c; June 9.74@9 80c; July 9 75@9.78c; August 9.85c. Cheese—demand fair and market firm. Lead quiet; common $4 05@4 10. Others unchanged.

BALTIMORE—MARCH 5.—Flour steady and fairly active; Howard street and Western superfine $2 75@3 50; extra $3 75@4 75; family $5 00@5 75. Wheat firmer and quiet; No. 2 winter red spot, $1 08¾@1 0⅞; March, $1 08¾@1 09¼; April, $1 16½@1 10¾; May, $1 11¾@1 11⅞; June, $1 12⅝ bid. Corn—White easier, closing dull; mixed, spot, 59c bid; March, 59c; May, 61¼c asked; steamer, 59c asked. Oats dull; white, 43@44c; mixed, 42@43c; Pennsylvania, 42@45c. Rye higher at 70@73½c. Butter dull; Western packed, 10@20c; creamery, 25@36c. Coffee dull and heavy; Rio cargoes, 11½@12¾c. Sugar quiet and steady; A soft, 7⅛c. Flour is 3d@1s 6d; grain firmer at 2½d@3d. Receipts—Flour, 2,600 barrels; wheat, 27,000 bushels; corn, 40,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; rye, 600 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 28,000 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 271,000 bushels; corn, 368,000 bushels. Eggs higher at 20@21c

MILWAUKEE—MARCH 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weaker; No. 2 Milwaukee 92¼c; March 90⅝c; April 91c; May 96c; June 97¾c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 52¾c; rejected 45@47c delivered. Oats steady and firm; No. 2, 32c. Rye higher; No. 1, 59½c bid. Barley firm; No. 2 spring cash 59½c. Provisions firm. Mess pork $17 60 cash and March; $17 80 May. Lard—prime steam 9.35c cash March; 9.55c May. Live hogs firm at $6 00@7 00. Butter higher; choice creamerp 30@34c; best dairy 24@26c. Cheese firm; cheddars 13@13½c; flats 14@14½c. Eggs steady; fresh 22@23c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels; barley, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 3,800 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels.

TOLEDO—MARCH 5.—Wheat dull; No. 1 white $1 05; No. 2, $1 00; No. 2 red cash $1 00@1 05; March $1 00 bid and April $1 02; bid; May $1 04; June $1 05½. July $1 03¾ bid; No. 3 spring 93½@96c; rejected 67@70c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 cash and March 53c; April 54c; May 55¾c; June 57⅛c asked; rejected 50½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 cash and March 36¾c; May 37¼c bid. Clover-seed dull; No. 2 cash March and April $5 75 asked; No. 2, $5 47½. Receipts—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 60,000 bushels; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels; oats, none.

CINCINNATI—MARCH 5.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red $1 06@1 07. Corn good demand; No. 3 mixed 50c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 36½c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 2 at 65@66c. Barley in good demand and unchanged. Mess Pork quiet; mess $17 75@18 00. Lard quiet; prime steam 9.25c. Bulkmeats in fair demand; shoulders 7c; short rib 9c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 15. Butter firm and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY—MARCH 5.—Wheat steady; 85c bid cash; 87c bid April; 89½c bid May. Corn steady; 41@41¾c cash; 42c April; 43¾c May. Oats higher at 29½c.

INDIANAPOLIS—MARCH 5.—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red $1 01. Corn weaker; mixed 48c. Oats dull, weak and lower; mixed 34c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market prices:

Cattle—Arrivals have been liberal and with a light demand. The market is very dull and several loads here unsold. We quote:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500	$6 50@6 65
Good, 1,200 to 1,300	5 50@6 00
Fair, 900 to 1,100	4 50@5 00
Bulls, stags and fat cows	4 00@5 00

Hogs—Receipts fair. Market slow on all grades.

Philadelphias	$7 40@7 60
Yorkers	6 00@6 70
Roughs	5 00@6 25

Sheep—Supply liberal and market has been dull at lower prices, selling as follow:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$6 00@6 25
Good, 90 to 95 lbs	5 25@5 65
Fair, 80 to 85 lbs	4 50@4 85
Common, 65 to 75 lbs	3 00@4 00
Lambs	4 50@7 00

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, March 5, 1884.

The market to-day was fairly active. There was a good supply of all kinds of stock, and sales were made at good prices. The best qualities of cattle sold at from $6 50 to $7 00 per hundred weight, fair to middling $5 25 to $6 00, and common $5 00 per hundred weight.

Sheep and lambs were dull. The supply was larger than the demand. Sales were made at from $4 00 to $5 50 per hundred weight.

Hogs were also dull. The market was unstocked. Sales were made at from $6 40 to $7 40 per hundred weight.

CHICAGO—MARCH 5.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 4,800 head; market 5@10c higher; rough packing, $6 20@6 75; packing and shipping, $6 80@7 50; light, $6 20@6 80; skips, $4 50@6 00.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 3,000 head; best firm but the general market 10c lower; exports $6 50@7 25; good to choice shipping steers $5 90@6 40; common to medium $5 25@5 80; cornfed Texans, $5 40@6 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 3,700 head; best strong; common lower; inferior to fair, $3 50@4 50 per cwt; medium to good $4 75@5 00; choice to extra, $5 00@6 00.

NEW YORK—MARCH 5.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,400 head; market dull; a number of carloads unsold; common to prime steers sold at $5 60@7 35 per cwt.; general sales at $6 00@7 00; exporters had 18 carloads direct from the West and bought 10 carloads in yards at $7 25 per cwt.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,000 head; market extremely dull and ¼@½c lower for all grades of sheep; choice lambs scarce and about steady; sheep sold at $5 20@6 90 per cwt.; lambs $6 50@8 25; outside figures for really fancy stock.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; live hogs quiet at $